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Airport Expansion Urged; Comintern Fully Dissolved; Spending Tax Proposed?

The World's Day—June 10, 1943

Boston: Airport Expansion Resolution Adopted

A resolution favoring immediate legislative enactment of the proposed $4,750,000 bond issue to finance expansion of the Commonwealth Airport, East Boston, was adopted unanimously today by the New England Aviation Conference at the Hotel Statler. [Page 2.]

Caribou, Maine, high school pupils will present to the United States Army seven ambulances earned by their sale of War Bonds and Stamps since April 9. [Page 2.]

Governor Saltonstall signed a resolve providing for a special unpaid commission to consider and recommend a postwar program of highway projects throughout the Commonwealth.

Massachusetts motorists were warned by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin that use of fog lights or any other auxiliary lights on the front of automobiles is prohibited under the latest dimout regulations issued by the Governor.

Possibility that the present Suffolk County Grand Jury would reindict seven Boston police officials seemed remote today when Judge Frank J. Donahue dismissed the Jurors until further call of the Court. Their term of office expires on June 30.

Unless Washington takes action immediately, New England will be without sufficient coal next winter, say fuel officials here, as mine operators continue to ship anthracite to Midwest instead of to New England over favorable long haul. [Page 2.]

Legislation establishing a $1,200 annual minimum salary for school teachers in communities whose property valuation exceeds $2,500,000 was signed by Governor Saltonstall.

In Europe: Comintern Dissolution Completed

Dissolution of the Communist International has just been completed, with branches in 30 different nations unanimously approving the decision to disband, according to announcement of the Executive Committee in Moscow.

The Czechoslovak Government in exile has radiocast an appeal to patriots in the homeland to increase their guerrilla warfare "so as to hasten the fall of the Nazi regime." The occasion was the anniversary of the destruction of Lidice by the Germans.

Axis prisoners of war in North Africa will be available to work for wages on North African farms, Gen. Georges Catroux, new Governor-General of Algeria, announced.

The Greek Government took over an antisubmarine patrol boat from the United States under the Lend-Lease arrangement. President Roosevelt participated in the ceremony, and the Greek Ambassador, Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, accepted the boat on behalf of his Government.

Washington: Byrnes Gets New Revenue Program

The Treasury was reported reliably to have presented to War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes a comprehensive program to raise the $16,000,000,000 in additional revenue requested by President Roosevelt as a check against inflation, centering on a spending tax and including suggestions for increasing individual and corporation income taxes and new excise levies.

Rear Admiral Thomas Cassin Kinkaid has been nominated by President Roosevelt for promotion to Vice-Admiral. Admiral Kinkaid was in command of the amphibious assault on Attu.

President Roosevelt accepted the resignation of Mathias F. Correa, U. S. Attorney for the southern district of New York state who is going into the Army.

A case involving pay rates for men running Diesel locomotives was carried to President Roosevelt by officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Surplus war material amounting to an estimated $50,000,000,000 will have to be disposed of after the war, and a bill passed the House and went to the Senate which would provide a ten-man joint Congressional committee to study the problem.

Dr. William Barrow Pugh of Philadelphia has been elected Chairman of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains to succeed Bishop Adna W. Leonard, who crashed in Iceland while touring overseas Army and Navy centers. Dr. Pugh, who is Stated Clerk of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, was a Chaplain in World War I.

Under the leadership of Minority Leader Martin of Massachusetts, House Republicans began a drive to increase the Government's contributions to dependents of servicemen. Mr. Martin drafted legislation calling for a flat 20 per cent boost.

National: Court Summons Anaconda Personnel

On charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government, the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company and five of its personnel were summoned to a U. S. District Court, in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Aliens are to be prohibited from commercial fishing in California waters by a law signed by Gov. Earl Warren.

Ray C. Ellis, Director of the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board, said in a talk prepared for a production conference of the Radio Manufacturers Association that present production of radio-radar equipment has reached $250,000,000 a month.

Americas: Morinigo to Tour U. S. War Plants

President Morinigo of Paraguay is at the White House on an official visit. His program will include a tour of various war plants.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

Puts Political Drives on Higher Level

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Senators yesterday appreciatively studied a movie of a helicopter floating down to an easy landing 15 feet from the front door of a house and agreed it would be a mighty fine contraption to campaign in.

"Why, you wouldn't even have to walk through a pig-sty to call on your farmer constituents," marveled one, who hustled to the hustings the hard way last fall.

The lawmakers had gathered in a big caucus room as guests of the Naval Affairs Committee to hear Igor Sikorsky, the helicopter man, explain the principles and capabilities of his craft which flies backward, sideways and forward with equal facility, and takes off vertically.

One of the movies showed a helicopter alighting on a tanker's deck at sea.

When someone in the audience wanted to know how much the machine cost and how long it would take to learn to fly it, the Russian-born inventor emphasized that all the development work and production now is centered on military uses. After the war, he said, a helicopter ought to sell for about the price of a medium size car, and buyers could learn to fly them in their own back yards.

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Weather Predictions

Little Change

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 9:20 p. m., and ends Friday at 4:37 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 9:30 p. m., and ends Saturday at 4:37 a. m.

750 Autoists Are Booked As OPA Suspects

Check on pleasure driving in Greater Boston area yields many cases for ration board hearings.

Some 750 motorists were booked by Office of Price Administration inspectors, police, and men from the Registry of Motor Vehicles today, as the result of last night's check on suspected pleasure driving in 21 Greater Boston communities.

In addition, license numbers of 300 cars were taken at Revere in the vicinity of the Wonderland Dog Track, and 80 at Norumbega Park.

Indications are that about one-third of the 750 motorists talked to in person, will be found to have committed genuine violations of the ban.

Fourteen cases have already been forwarded to local ration boards for hearings, and several suspensions are reported today as the result of check-ups over the Memorial Day week end.

A Cambridge man suffered suspension of his "A" ration for having driven from Cambridge to a Boston theater. The Stoneham board reported suspending for one week the "A" ration of a man about to enter the Navy, who was convicted of pleasure driving at Hampton Beach.

Lost Right to Sell

An operator of two Somerville gasoline stations lost for two-and-a-half years the right to sell gasoline, because he had been found selling the fuel without coupons and buying 500 "S" coupons from "a man named John" to cover a coupon shortage of some 2,100 gallons at his stations.

At the Revere dog track, inspectors booked the numbers of all taxis, whose drivers were calling "Half a dollar a head to Boston." A double check on these cabs was made at the Boston end of Sumner Tunnel, and the list turned over to M. Read Colgan, district manager of the Office of Defense Transportation, for later action.

The thorough checkup last night resulted in several lighter moments in the lives of the inspectors. For example, two Federal agents returning in their car from arraignment of an alleged black-market dealer in gasoline coupons, were stopped twice within a space of three miles by OPA inspectors who compelled them to identify themselves and state the purpose of their trip.

In Quincy a motorist questioned as to his right to drive, said he was on his way to buy a radiator. Since it was a warm summer night, this excuse convinced no one, and the driver was booked. An hour later, however, he appeared, coming in the opposite direction. He stopped and asked the inspectors to look in the back of his car. To their embarrassment they saw a radiator.

They Were 'OPA Guys'

A sailor drove several times slowly around a block in Newton. Finally he stopped near a couple of men and said, "I'm afraid of those OPA guys; if you see a friend of mine looking for me, tell him I'll be right back, will you?" The two men turned out to be "OPA guys," as they soon demonstrated. Said the sailor, "Well, if you see him, tell him I'll be waiting for him at home."

Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA director, said today he wanted to thank publicly Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty and Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, for their co-operation.

The Scollay Square section and the rest of downtown Boston got

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

New Allied Blows Rock Pantelleria; Ickes Fines Miners $1 A Day in Strike; Signs Seen of F. D. R. Choosing to Run

Republicans aroused to efforts to head off the President; third term ban up for debate.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—Political weather forecast from the nation's Capital (passed by censor): Sultry and warmer as the 1944 presidential election campaign draws nearer.

There is every sign that the political mercury is going up, and today the heat was applied at three different points:

1. New reports, worthy of being reported by demanding not a few reservations, circulated in Washington that President Roosevelt has made it clear to numerous close friends that he will have to be a candidate for a fourth term, come war or peace.

2. To counter the President's initiative and prestige in foreign policy and to attempt to draft an agreed party alternative, Harrison E. Spangler announced this morning that he is holding two informal meetings immediately with his newly created Republican Postwar Advisory Council and that a formal session will be summoned "some time later in the summer."

3.—Indications pointed to the early indorsement of a constitutional amendment to restrict future Presidents to two terms by the anti-New Deal majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee. There is little prospect that this amendment, introduced by Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, can command the necessary two-thirds vote of the Upper House and there is no prospect that, if it could, there would be sufficient state legislatures meeting to ratify it in 1944. But debate on the amendment could conceivably affect Mr. Roosevelt's fourth-term intentions, if it revealed sufficient public sentiment against a third term.

Paraphrase of Coolidge

It has been evident for some time to political observers here that the White House is taking the same preconvention attitude toward a fourth term as it did toward a third term, and this leads the politicians to conclude that the final decision will, therefore, be the same, namely, if Mr. Roosevelt were to paraphrase Mr. Coolidge's famous words: "I choose to run in 1944."

Factually, it cannot by any means be asserted unequivocally that the President has definitely decided to seek renomination. It can only be definitely said that he is keeping the issue open and the opportunity as easy to take as he can make it. It can, of course, be plausibly argued that the signs point strongly to the President saying "yes" again and saying it in a way nobody in the Democratic Party can say "no," and Stanley High, a disaffected Roosevelt supporter who helped the President win his first re-election, assemblies these signs very fully in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post. While Mr. High's conclusions, which follow, may evoke disagreement, they attract considerable interest.

"By every portent in the Washington sky, Mr. Roosevelt aims to be elected President again. He wants to be elected again because of his appraisal of the times, on the one hand, and of himself, on

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Lewis wins demand in Pennsylvania for pay covering time from portal to portal.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—In a new "get tough" governmental move against John L. Lewis in particular and war strike stoppage in general, Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator, announced today that fines of $1 a day will be imposed on the 530,000 miners who participated in the five-day walkout last week.

This development occurred as Mr. Lewis, United Mine Workers leader, appeared to be successfully splitting the opposition to his wage demands among the coal operators and making headway toward obtaining a substantial share of the $2 daily wage increase he originally demanded.

The monetary penalty against the miners was regarded as a restatement in forceful, financial terms of the Government's insistence that there be no strikes whatsoever in wartime industry or operations, and that labor's "no-strike" pledge be strictly observed. It was believed designed also to head off other strikes which might develop when labor saw that Mr. Lewis' tactics had won for his miners a substantial wage increase after all.

Plea by Baruch

Simultaneously, Bernard M. Baruch, anti-inflation leader of World War I and newly-appointed advisor to the Office of War Mobilization, made an urgent plea for immediate cessation of the "infernal bickering which has hurt the war effort and confused the public."

"In taking on this work," Mr. Baruch said, "I am assuming that the Office of War Mobilization will be effective and that it is to be the final expression of the commander in chief and, therefore, will not be by-passed or sidetracked."

Mr. Ickes told a press conference that the $1-a-day fines levied against miners who walked out June 1 and stayed out the rest of the week would be deducted from the miners' pay envelopes in accordance with the existing contract. He added that the money thus collected would be distributed to charitable organizations. Mr. Ickes said he was proceeding on the theory that the Government was operating the mines "under an extension of the contract between the miners and the operators."

Lewis Breaks Solid Front

What Mr. Lewis' reply would be to this vigorous governmental stroke at once became anybody's guess. Only yesterday afternoon he had breached the coal operators' solid front by concluding an agreement with Pennsylvania operators which apparently gave him three quarters of the pay rise he originally sought for his union at the start of his wartime on-again-off-again strike threat.

Central Pennsylvania operators representing one third of the northern soft coal production have broken away from the Appalachian Conference's united front and reached an agreement with Mr. Lewis on portal-to-portal pay which, with concessions already granted by the National War Labor Board, is estimated to add $1.50 a day to the miners' pay envelopes.

By demonstrating that wage increases can be obtained in the face of the President's "hold-the-line" order, Mr. Lewis has made it difficult for other labor leaders to avoid seeking pay rises for their own membership throughout industrial America, and has to that extent weakened the national anti-inflation drive.

NWLB Faces Problem

The National War Labor Board, which resumed hearings on the coal dispute today, must now take into account the agreement reached by the Pennsylvania group and the United Mine Workers. If the NWLB should approve the agreement, the same terms might be applied in all the bituminous coal mines.

This was the major development as the majority of the Appalachian coal operators carried their wage dispute back to the NWLB today

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Associated Press from United States Navy

The Convoy Must Get Through

An unidentified United States destroyer rolls in a heavy sea while escorting a United Nations convoy somewhere in the North Atlantic.

Landing operations in Mediterranean held imminent — German setback in Russia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Air and naval blows of tremendous power have been directed against Pantelleria since the Italian garrison ignored an Allied demand for surrender. And apparently a second Commando reconnaissance attack has been carried out on Lampedusa Island.

The belief that landing operations in the Mediterranean are about to begin on a large scale remains strong in London, but the greatly intensified nature of the rain of bombs and shells on Pantelleria suggests that troops will not be sent ashore on this particular island until its remaining defenses have been blasted virtually into the sea. A considerable saving of Allied lives doubtless will result from such tactics, although subjugation of the rocky outpost may be delayed somewhat.

The failure of the British to establish a beachhead in what is believed to have been a second visit to Lampedusa seems puzzling at first consideration. However, it may be that the Allied Command does not regard the island as worth occupying and is merely trying to assure itself that the garrison will not be able to harass a major movement across the Mediterranean narrows from Tunisia.

While London confidently expects landings of one sort or another in the Mediterranean, some dispatches indicate a reaction may be developing in the British Capital to the widespread notion that an all-out attack on Europe is imminent. Some observers appear to be coming around to the belief that a real invasion of the Continent is not likely for some time yet.

The failure of the RAF to maintain the tempo of its large-scale mass attacks may be partly responsible for this shift in sentiment. For it suggests, among other things, that Allied air power in Europe is not yet strong enough to withstand, except for relatively brief periods, the heavy losses attendant upon a pre-invasion "softening up." The latest compilation, for example, shows the RAF lost 874 planes in the first five months of its aerial offensive and 252 in May alone.

However, assurance that Allied air power soon will be strong enough to stand any sort of drain comes from General Eaker, American air commander in Europe. He says the American heavy-bomber force in Britain will approximate the RAF's bomber strength by the end of the summer. Also of significance in this connection is news that the United States Air Force has assigned a unit of Flying Fortresses to undertake night bombing experiments with the RAF.

In Russia, Soviet Headquarters reports that two more German feeler attacks—in the Donets River section and in the Smolensk sector—have been crushed. The Germans' delay in launching their expected offensive may be due in large measure to the heavy assaults the Red Air Force has been directing against bases and transport links. A new type of Soviet bomber is said to be having a spectacular success.

Mediterranean:

Commandos Test Lampedusa Defenses

Striking in darkness from the sea on the night of June 7, Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced, British Commandos tested the defenses of Lampedusa, tiny Italian prison isle 80 miles south of the invasion stepping-stone of Pantelleria, and retired

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Trip on U. S. 'Flat Top'; Strategy of Allied Navies

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 10 (AP)—A final interpretation of reconnaissance photographs taken over the La Spezia naval base discloses that the decks of one of Italy's Littorio class battleships apparently were damaged by the Flying Fortress attack there Saturday. A dispatch from the Fortress base Saturday night said the 35,000 ton battleships Littorio, Vittorio Veneto, and Roma had been damaged by hits and near misses of armor - piercing bombs.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver U. S. N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the primary objectives in the present stepped-up air and naval operations in the Mediterranean is to transfer the Italian Fleet from the "in being" class to the "out of being" category.

By seeking out and sinking the remaining units of the Italian Navy, Flying Fortresses and other Allied aircraft are methodically removing the last possible surface obstacles in the invasion path to the Mediterranean islands and southern Italy.

The Italian Fleet seems never to have had more than a half-hearted interest in this war, and has met with numerous reverses accompanied by heavy losses. In recent months the Italian Navy, aside from destroyers and other light craft on escort duty, virtually disappeared. It was not until

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By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

ABOARD A UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT CARRIER, June 10—This is one of the Pacific's mighty Flat Top fleet whose total tonnage and plane-carrying capacity has more than replaced the heavy losses of aircraft carriers suffered during the first year after Pearl Harbor.

There was a time when the Pacific Fleet could muster only one carrier. The Lexington had been sunk in the Coral Sea battle, the Yorktown at Midway, the Wasp in the Coral Sea, and the Hornet in the Battle of Santa Cruz. A fifth carrier was elsewhere, and only the Enterprise remained to take part in the historic battle of Guadalcanal last November.

More than 88,000 tons of seaborne flying field, with a total plane-carrying capacity of some 350 aircraft, have been sent to the bottom.

Manned by Veteran Pilots

Today these nearly disastrous losses have been more than restored. And the ships out here are now manned by veterans of those earlier carrier actions who are putting into practice valuable lessons in tactics and operations which are whipping the Pacific fleet's carrier force into a combat force expected to play a stronger role than ever in this war.

This carrier is a comparatively new arrival, and although it has

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Five Governments Recognize New Regime in Argentina

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Recognition of Argentina's Provisional Government under President Ramirez by Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Spain, today ended the first phase of the Argentine revolt against the "prudent neutrality" policy of former President Castillo.

Uruguay indicated that recognition of President Ramirez will be extended soon, according to the Associated Press.

The State Department in Washington remained silent, as did London.

While recognition of Argentina moved forward, Uruguay became the first country in the Americas to recognize the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers.

Colombia also is preparing to establish relations with the Giraud-de Gaulle committee, according to an announcement from the President's office in Bogotá.

Morinigo Visits U. S.

Carrying forward the steady march of solidarity within the Western Hemisphere, President Morinigo of Paraguay has arrived at the White House for an official visit with President Roosevelt.

In a similar step, Mexico last night raised its entire diplomatic representation in additional American Capitals to the rank of Embassies. Several American Republics already had Mexican Embassies. Now the list is completed with Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela.

Brazil's recognition of the Ramirez Provisional Government broke the ice that had formed after the dashing of early hopes that Argentina's revolt would bring a sudden break with the Axis. Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha issued

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Cincinnatus in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., June 10 (AP)—Unaware that he was Governor of Connecticut in the absence of Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin and Lieut. Gov. William L. Hadden, Senator Frank H. Peet (R), of Kent, worked in his fields and cleaned his barns as usual.

Informed of the weighty cares which had descended upon him so suddenly the President Pro Tempore of the State Senate said that he "felt quite natural."

He added that he contemplated doing nothing in the affairs of State more significant than "mind my own business."

Governor Baldwin is out of the State on a week's vacation and yesterday the Lieutenant Governor was in Boston on business. Lieut. Gov. Hadden was expected to succeed Senator Peet today.

French Liberals Hold Helm In North African Regime

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 10 (AP)—The Uruguayan Government recognized today the French Committee of National Liberation, saying that "friendly relations with France" would be continued through that regime in Algiers.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The composition of the new French Committee of Liberation is likely to satisfy liberals in the world. Those French high officials who during the Vichy regime in North Africa had collaborated with the enemy, or at least had shown themselves particularly anxious to execute Vichy laws, have been excluded from the new setup.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle has succeeded in making good his point that no French officials compromised by their defeatist attitude should hold official function in the new regime. Besides Marcel Peyrouton, Governor of Algeria, and Gen. Auguste Nogues in Morocco, who have been ousted, the eventual status of Gov. Pierre Boisson of Northwest Africa remains in doubt.

The new French "ministers" are either members of the Fighting French National Council or those followers of Gen. Henri Giraud who had never been attacked by the Fighting French. They are mostly members of the French civil service and of high standard. The only personality whose political attitude appears ambiguous is Gen. Alphonse Joseph Georges, former Deputy Commander of the French Republican Army, who suddenly appeared in North Africa to take part in the final negotiations between General de Gaulle and General Giraud.

Known in World Affairs

It is an interesting feature of the new French government that it contains three personalities who are well known in international circles. René Massigli, the new Foreign Minister, has been one of France's leading representatives at the League of Nations and is a true friend of international collaboration.

Jean Monnet, Commissioner for Supply, Armament and Reconstruction has been linked with American and British business groups for several years. During World War I he was President of an Inter-Allied Ministerial Commission.

Appointment of Henri Bonnet to

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

Engineers to Display Role On Common Next Week

"Fighting Engineers," who now lead the first wave of infantry into the battle instead of follow it as they did in World War I, celebrate their 168th anniversary with a four-day program beginning next Thursday, to be high lighted by public displays of equipment on Boston Common.

A transport glider for a platoon of airborne Engineers from Westover Field will demonstrate loading and unloading of toy-like equipment which helped build flying fields in three days in North Africa.

A single truck with water purification machinery to slake the thirst of a division indefinitely will turn Frog Pond water into drinking water in a few seconds.

Witnessing the co-operation among all branches of the Army, equipment on display will include antiaircraft guns, a barrage balloon, paratrooper outfits, bombs and ammunition, mines, and antimine devices, many unveiled to public gaze for the first time.

Complimenting the Engineer Corps for its role in gearing for war, civilian associations of contractors, architects, and engineers will hold a dinner at the Hotel Statler on June 18, honoring Maj. Gen. Thomas M Robbins, assistant to the chief of engineers.

Hopes to Aid Enlistments

While affording the public an opportunity to see the expansive role being played by the Corps, the celebration also is intended to spur the national drive to enlist 100,000 volunteer specialists, with 800 a month the goal for New England.

Troop facilities built by the Corps in New England alone could accommodate the population of the City of Boston, declared Col. G. W. Gillettee, New England Division Engineer, who announced the program yesterday. All told, cost of cantonments and other facilities built in the six states exceed $300,000,000, he disclosed.

With the construction phase now nearing completion, the civilian workers who had been deferred while on construction now are being urged to enlist to gain specialist rating.

"Overseas construction is being done and will be done by uniformed troops," said the Colonel; "That's why we need these workers in uniform."

New England's leading role in the Corps itself was also stressed by the Colonel. In peacetime, the comparatively small Corps had extensive assignments in flood and river control, and dredging harbors. Even before Pearl Harbor, these civilian projects began to dry up as emphasis shifted to strictly military assignments. Some few projects of control and dredging have continued, having military importance, it was added, while maintenance of certain works also continues under engineer control.

The Engineer Amphibian Command, which will be represented in the public display, has its headquarters at Camp Edwards. As a potential spearhead of any invasion of straits such as Dover or Pantelleria, the Command daily gains in importance, and with it New England's role as its training center.

Engineer veterans of the North African, New Guinea, and Attu campaigns are expected to be on hand to add color to the celebrations. Bivouac of the 132d Engineer Combat Battalion is already scheduled for the Common, to lend battle atmosphere.

How 50 Pieces Work

Simulating battle scenes on several fronts, demonstrations will make use of more than 50 pieces of equipment, which have proved their success in recent campaigns.

On next Thursday afternoon, convenient to the tax-paying and bond-buying public, an invasion of Boston somewhere along the Esplanade of the Charles River Basin will be scheduled.

Saturday and Sunday will provide such demonstrations as spanning the Frog Pond with a footbridge, erecting barbed-wire fence, laying mines, and detecting mines.

The Airborne Engineers will show how, after their glider has been towed somewhere near the front, they glide free but silently to a designated spot. On piling out, they set up machine guns, and with the help of rifles begin warding off enemy attack while a crew begins building an advanced airbase with equipment flown in.

Bostonians will get their first glimpse of the "seep" or amphibian jeep, a small but highly important advance in mobile warfare.

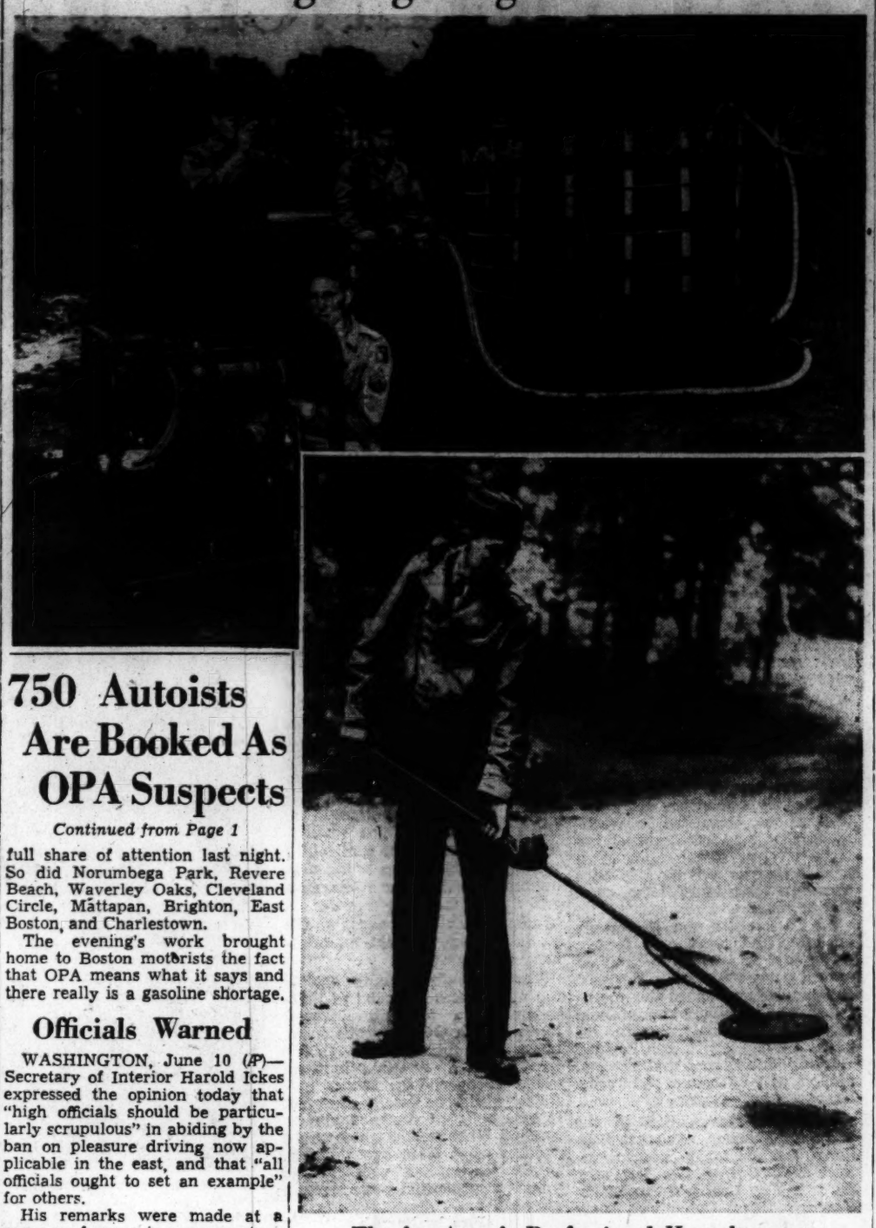
Skilled experts will show how quickly an anti-aircraft gun can be camouflaged with few materials but lots of ingenuity.

How a barrage balloon operates in warfare will be among the other interesting events. Hovering over the baseball park on the Common, it will show the usefulness of inflated defense weapons.

Other items include: Searchlights, "bangalore torpedo," landing-mat display, booby traps, assault boats, roadgrader, bull-dozer, radios, "concertina" wire for defense, flame-thrower, track layer, light tank, 90-mm. and 40-mm. guns, paratrooper, half track, 10-ton wrecker, flood-control models, mines, a motion picture film of "The Fighting Engineers," and the Seahorse or Amphibian Command band.

Yesterday, in recounting the history of the Corps, Colonel Gillette recalled that Richard Gridely was the First Corps Chief, whose pay was $60 a month, with two assistant chiefs, each receiving $20 a month. Among the prominent Engineer officers who later attained general commands are Robert E. Lee [who had been district engineer at Providence at one time], George McClellan, and Douglas MacArthur.

'Fighting' Engineers



They're Army's Professional Housekeepers

It's the job of the engineer to protect the well-being of the soldiers. They see that the water the Army drinks is pure [Guadalcanal water is run through the purification unit pictured at top]. They go ahead of the soldiers to clean out the mine traps with a machine that looks like a vacuum cleaner [below]. Equipment such as this will be shown during a four-day celebration program on Boston Common next week.

750 Autoists Are Booked As OPA Suspects

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full share of attention last night. So did Norumbega Park, Revere Beach, Waverley Oaks, Cleveland Circle, Mattapan, Brighton, East Boston, and Charlestown.

The evening's work brought home to Boston motorists the fact that OPA means what it says and there really is a gasoline shortage.

Officials Warned

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes expressed the opinion today that "high officials should be particularly scrupulous" in abiding by the ban on pleasure driving now applicable in the east, and that "all officials ought to set an example" for others.

His remarks were made at a press conference in response to a request for comment on a libel action filed against Rives Matthews, Somerset, Md., editor, for charging a State official with "making a 2,000-mile pleasure trip" on rationed gasoline.

Mr. Ickes said he had voiced those views in answering a letter from Mr. Matthews setting out his complaint against the official, but emphasized he had made no comment on Mr. Matthews' charges because he "didn't know the facts" of the particular case.

Mr. Ickes said he told Mr. Matthews that his powers as Petroleum Administrator did not include authority to act against alleged violators of rationing regulations.

Church Council Leader Approves Tribute to Russia

Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, declared yesterday that the celebration of June 22 as "Tribute to Russia Day" is a fitting honor "to our great ally, and calls for an effective expression of sympathy from all of us."

June 22 marks Russia's second anniversary of entry into the war.

"The courage and determination of the Russian people through the past two years," he said, "constitute one of the most amazing episodes in history. Whatever one may think of their philosophy of government or attitude toward religion, no one will discount the quality of character which has made possible their successful resistance against the enemy."

Elected to the National Board of Directors of Russian War Relief yesterday was Dr. Hugh Cabot, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee for Russian War Relief. At the same time, Serge Semenenko was re-elected Vice-Chairman and Treasurer of the Massachusetts Committee.

Adult Center to Celebrate

The Boston Center for Adult Education, 5 Commonwealth Avenue, will observe its tenth anniversary with a three-day celebration beginning tomorrow evening.

In keeping with the basic method of teaching at the Center, theer will be five simultaneous discussion groups, at 7 o'clock, on different phases of the general topic, "Jobs of Leadership Ahead for Adult Education." They will be led by Harry A. Overstreet, Bonaro Overstreet, Albert Irving, Harold Putnam, and Miss Adelaide Case. The groups will join forces in Curtiss Hall at 8 o'clock to give summaries of their discussions and hear an address by Morse A. Cartwright, Director of the American Association for Adult Education.

The annual meeting at 5:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon will be followed by a buffet supper at 6:15. In the evening there will be classroom "exhibits in action" of the work carried on in various courses, such as map-making, drawing, handicraft. At 8:15, about 50 students from the Center will take part in a humorous extravaganza portraying the outstanding events in the Center's history. Written by Associate Director Florence Chapin, it is entitled, "Acorns to Oaks, or the First Ten Years in a Nutshell."

The three-day observance will be brought to a close on Sunday with a musical program at 3:30 o'clock, followed by a talk on "Education for World Order" by Prof. Hans Kohn of Smith College.

The Center, a nonprofit organization, offers timely courses aimed at helping men and women soon to enter the service, those in the service or working in war plants. Many naval officers are instructors in classes on navigation and mechanical drawing. Language courses in military French, German, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, and Russian are offered at nominal fees.

Classes are limited to 15 students each. Graduates have readily obtained employment in war plants, while a large number of Army and Navy officers are studying subjects that will aid them in military life.

College Degree Power

Establishment of a board of collegiate authority in the State Department of Education with power to authorize granting of degrees by colleges and junior colleges was approved by the House today when it passed to be engrossed an enabling act. The degree power is now held by the Legislature.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Little Change

Boston and vicinity: Little change in temperature tonight and Friday; light to gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Not so cool tonight; little change in temperature tonight.

New Hampshire: Not so Cool tonight; showers in the north portion; little change in temperature tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Showers, little change in temperature tonight and Friday morning.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:41 p. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Friday, 5:58 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Caribou School Raises High The Standard of Patriotism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARIBOU, Maine, June 10—America is still a great place to fight for and live in while it has towns like Caribou.

Caribou is small; its population is only 8,000. But its patriotism is big enough to serve as a standard for the rest of the country. This Aroostook County potato-growing community furnishes a sample of the way America can go into swift action in time of war—to the dismay of its enemies.

On June 23, the 800 students in Caribou High School will present seven ambulances to the U. S. Army, bought with the stamps and bonds they have sold since April 9 alone.

Yet James A. Hamlin, Superintendent of Schools, says the youngsters are only living up to the spirit of the town.

It seems it all started a year and a half ago when the citizens of Caribou held a joint meeting sponsored by their churches and contributed enough money to buy for each child his first war stamp.

Total of $122,000

Since then, in just the high school, the younger set have sold a total of $122,000 in war stamps and bonds. So successful were they from the first, that in April the War Department consented to let them buy ambulances with all they sold between then and graduation day. The goal was six ambulances, and the slogan, "A Caribou Ambulance on Every Front." The drive went so far over the top that a seventh ambulance will be presented.

Each vehicle will bear a plaque reading: "This ambulance is presented to the United States Government by the pupils of Caribou High School by the sale of stamps and bonds."

The high school war bond sale has been highly organized from the beginning. A group of about 54 pupils, comprising representatives from each home room, are "Minute Men." Their ranking officer is Col. Marie Chapeaus. The Minute Men have gone out into the entire community to sell stamps and bonds and they have seen to it that every other student in the high school did his full part.

On Exhibition

On graduation night, most of Caribou will turn out to see the ambulances, which will be on exhibit. Formal presentation will be witnessed, however, by only about 1,200, the capacity of the high school auditorium. The presentation will be made by Maine's Collector of Internal Revenue, Clinton A. Clawson, to Adjutant General George Carter, who was once Superintendent of Schools in Caribou and is now in charge of State Property for War.

Ninety students will graduate that night from Caribou High School, and in the six years they have been in the school they must have become accustomed to breaking records. Caribou had one of the best per capita showings in the country for collection of scrap metal last year, for instance.

The townspeople in this well-to-do, farm community respond with a will to any demand for support of a patriotic or civic need. This spring, for example, when it looked as though there might not be quite enough food to take care of school lunches, one man donated a piece of rich land, another ploughed it, others planted it to potatoes, and now the schools of Caribou are assured of at least a supply of 350 potatoes a day all year.

When the war bond drive started with every citizen chipping in to buy children their first stamps, the effort looked like a fairly small thing, says Superintendent of Schools Hamlin. But it grew and grew to the present impressive total.

U. S. Income Tax Deadline Nearing

Only four days more remain in which to pay the second installment of the 1942 federal income tax at the offices of the Collector of Internal Revenue, 141 Milk Street, Boston, without penalties.

The payment is due June 15 and, if mailed, the payment will be accepted without penalty if postmarked before midnight of that day. But in any event the payment must be made before July 1, when the new pay-as-you-go plan becomes effective.

Thousands of taxpayers thronged the offices on Milk Street today and a surprisingly large number applied at the Federal Building where the offices of the Collector were formerly located.

Judge John Duff

Judge John Duff, who passed on in Jamaica Plain yesterday, retired three years ago as senior Associate Justice of the Boston Municipal Court. He had served on the bench of that court for 34 years.

Graduating from Harvard Law School in 1894, Judge Duff began his legal career in the law office of Robert M. Morse and shortly afterward was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. After serving in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1902 and 1903, he was appointed a special justice in the Municipal Court in 1906 by Governor Guild, and in 1911 was made an Associate Justice by Governor Foss.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

A talk on "The Art of Belgium" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Eunice Alberts, contralto, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

A talk on "Chinese Art" will be given by Mrs. Tomita in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and at 4 p. m. a Victory Concert will be given in the Tapestry Gallery for the members of the Armed Forces and their guests. Both are free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Lottery Men In Worcester Fined $10,000

WORCESTER, Mass., June 10 (AP)—Fines totalling $10,000, the heaviest ever assessed in the Superior Criminal Court here, were today imposed on 10 Worcester men for the promotion and sale of lottery tickets. The case against the eleventh defendant was filed as he is to enter the Army.

In addition suspended House of Correction sentences ranging from six months to two years were imposed on eight of the defendants and probation period of two years given all eight men.

Justice Harold P. Williams made the dispositions this morning following the sudden termination of the gaming trial yesterday afternoon when all defendants pleaded guilty.

Frank Iaconi, charged with conspiracy, was fined $5,000, given a suspended sentence of two years in the House of Correction and placed on probation for two years.

Dominico Pingitore, alleged accomplice of Iaconi, was fined $3,000, given a suspended sentence of two years in the House of Correction and placed on probation for two years.

Disposition of the cases of the nine other defendants were as follows:

Eugene C. Amato, Charles L. Tarantino, Thomas Langone and Louis Latorre, each fined $300 and given suspended sentences of six months and two years probation. Guy A. Mazzone, fined $300. The case against David S. Odence was filed, as he is about to enter the Army. Jacob M. Odence, father of David, fined $200, suspended sentence of six months and two years probation. Frank P. Sullivan, fined $100; Charles Turco, fined $200, suspended sentence of six months and two years probation.

All of the defendants pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy and pleaded nolo (meaning they neither admit or deny the allegation) to three other counts. This came after counsel, the prosecution lawyers and Justice Williams had conferred for the greater part of yesterday.

The men were arrested March 16 when State Police conducted a city wide raid.

Camps in Maine Must Get Along Without Busses

Boys' and girls' camps in certain parts of New Hampshire and in Maine, served by the Maine Central Transportation Company, were notified today that, because of the 20 per cent cut in bus mileage and gasoline consumption order by the Office of Defense Transportation, no busses can be available for camp party movements this coming summer.

In making the announcement E. Wescott, General Manager of the lines said that Maine Central busses usually handle about 3,000 boys and girls from rail heads in the State to camps, some of which are located as much as 40 miles from railroad stations. The campers are scheduled to be arriving in Maine during the week of June 21.

"The ODT order which required a 20 per cent reduction in bus mileage on gasoline consumption will not permit us to assign any busses to handle camp parties," said Mr. Wescott. "Under the restrictions the available bus mileage on gasoline is insufficient to take care of all those who desire to ride on our regular routes.

"We have, therefore, been forced to notify the operators of boys' and girls' camps that unless there is some modification of the order or a special issue of gasoline authorized by the ODT for the purpose of moving the boys' and girls' camping parties that we cannot provide any transportation for them this year."

N. E. Hits Discrimination In the Shipments of Coal

By Laura B. Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England is being discriminated against in the matter of coal shipments, say New England fuel authorities.

Rather than send carloads of anthracite to New England and have the cars return empty, the coal mine operators prefer to ship their product to the Middle West where the cars return fully loaded with other merchandise, they report. This, while the Middle West is amply supplied with bituminous coal locally, and is used to burning bituminous.

The remedy would have been early control from Washington, New England fuel experts assert, but no such control was forthcoming. Whether the refusal to act stemmed from political considerations and the fact that New England is not as important politically in an election year as is the Midwest, no one would say. They merely pointed to the fact, and declined to comment further.

One official remarked, "It's the story of fuel oil all over again."

Has Choice

A coal man commented today: "The Office of Defense Transportation at Washington has the choice of having cars come back empty or emptying New England homes next winter."

Meanwhile, Oscar F. Ostby, New England Solid Fuels Co-ordinator, today advised home owners to order coal as soon as possible now and leave it to their dealers to distribute the supply as they receive it.

"There isn't the coal in the hands of the dealers at this moment," Mr. Ostby said, "that there would have been if it hadn't been for the strikes: and unless we get the coal into New England yards this summer—a goodly portion of it—the dealer is not going to be able to make deliveries in time for next winter."

Mr. Ostby declared there were many coal-truck drivers now idle. "They will take that just so long," he said, "and then they will go into a war plant to work and they won't come back. Even the bosses will shut up shop. In some communities this won't make too much difference, but in others it will, because in many districts every driver and every yard is needed to supply the normal demand."

Better Treatment

Fuel representatives for all the New England Governors are currently in Washington working for better treatment for this area. New Englanders just back from the Capital say, "We were criticized for yelling too hard for New England. But we are not asking for favoritism. All New England is asking — including the dealers — is due consideration for the problems that confront us here and that are difference because of our geographical location, our transportation facilities, ets."

"Washington has permitted this situation to drift," said one official, "and it can drift no longer."

The Army, it was disclosed today, is buying large amounts of anthracite coal, and the estimate of one source was that it totalled something like a year's supply. Comment on this was that control from Washington would have prevented what is being termed overbuying and remedied the maldistribution which most authorities here today agree is the major problem. The strikes in the coal mines, they feel, are only part of the trouble.

Transport of All Mail by Air Forecast as Postwar Prospect

Application of radar, a war-developed, ultra-short wave direction of airplanes in ordinarily unflyable weather, may achieve the 100 per cent operation of air transport between American cities that will spell the knell of railroad mail service, William V. Brown, of the Railway Mail Services for New England, declared today at the New England Aviation Conference at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Brown pointed out that by 100 per cent operation of airmail service between New York and Boston, for instance, all airmail could be brought by air to Boston where it would be "worked" in the local post office. This would obviate the necessity of having 12 railway mail clerks who now sort the mail nightly on the train between Boston and New York and vice versa.

At the conference, which is being sponsored by the New England Council, Mr. Brown stated that air feeder services seem to provide the most reasonable answer for adequate airmail coverage of smaller New England cities and towns. He visualized a glider train, for instance, from Boston to Montreal, with individual gliders dropping off at Manchester and Concord, N. H.; White River Junction, Montpelier-Bare, and Burlington, Vt.

Normal growth of private and commercial aviation five years hence may give New England a potential 35,000 aircraft to house and care for, Charles I. Stanton, Civil Aeronautics Administrator, estimated.

Mr. Stanton's statement was based on studies he has made of the trends of aviation growth after the war.

Greater Boston's share of this potential growth would be 4,400 planes, he declared.

Could Boston handle this potential traffic? he asked. His listeners shook their heads.

Mr. Stanton estimated that there will be 500,000 private and commercial planes in service in the United States. Already, he stated, there are 3,000 classified airports in the United States, which is 1,000 short of the goal that the CAA had set before the war.

"Many of these fields were built to care for current military needs so that a proportion of them will be turned back for civilian use after the war," he said. "We will need, however, a great many more fields."

Airline traffic in bad weather, he went on, makes even first-class airports an equivalent of a one-track railroad. Therefore multiple airports will be necessary around the larger cities to care for the tremendously increased air traffic after the war.

Harold Crary, Vice-President in charge of traffic for United Airlines, who followed Mr. Brown, put New England approximately seven hours by air from Europe and one-half the world's population of 1,000,000,000,000 people within 40 hours of New England employing postwar four-engined transport planes which already have been developed. Mr. Crary pointed out that if it had not been for the war these four-motored craft would be flying on the air lines today, at a speed of 250 miles an hour and carrying from 44 to 55 passengers in each craft, with a large payload of mail and cargo.

Since the postwar airplane will be six times as fast as rail-passenger transportation and 10 to 12 times as fast as streamliner transportation, the airplane can do much to neutralize distances in favor of New England and help it in distribution of goods and expediting travel, not only of industrial business but of a recreational nature, Mr. Crary pointed out.

Low-cost, high-speed delivery of cargoes by air, employing air pick-up services, including the helicopter and glider, may once again make Boston "The Hub," the center of a vast trans-Atlantic air transport system between the United States and the Old World, John B. Budd, publisher of "Air Transportation," predicted today at the Conference.

"Tomorrow, when the cargo airplane comes into its own—when New England's products"—he mentioned Maine lobsters in particular—"can be delivered in California as quickly as today they are delivered to Philadelphia, and at an economical cost—you are going to find, I predict, that your lack of central location isn't going to matter nearly so much. In fact, the airplane is going to give you a new kind of central location, midway on the direct route from the center of the United States to the center of the Old World."

Mr. Budd warned his hearers that Yankees must be prepared to carry out this vision in practical ways.

"In that destiny, if you of New England can vision it and can start planning for it in a hard-headed, practical Yankee way, New England can regain, I believe, all of the power and prominence it enjoyed a hundred years ago—and add a lot more beside," Mr. Budd said.

The possibilities of New England's smaller cities and towns being served by air is no longer remote, Mr. Budd told his audience. The planners of air cargo's future are including them in their blueprints, he said. Northeast Airlines of New England has, in fact, applied for permission to operate a helicopter service throughout its area.

"The spread of air cargo transportation throughout the land will come from the use of one or all of three types of cargo carrying—the air pick-up system, the glider, or the helicopter," Mr. Budd said. "No longer will air service—especially mail and cargo service—be exclusively a privilege of 200-odd largest cities. No longer will a town be denied all the benefits of direct air service because it cannot raise millions for an airport big enough for the largest planes."

Civilian Aviation Chief

© Harris & Ewing

Charles I. Stanton

Administrator of the Civilian Aeronautics Administration, who was one of the principal speakers at the New England Aviation Conference at the Hotel Statler today.

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World Order 'Crusade' Launched by Methodists

By the Peace Aims Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The 19,000,000 constituents of the Methodist Church are being enlisted in a giant campaign to provide active and articulate support for statesmen working to place the decisive power of the United States back of world peace. To this end the Methodist Council of Bishops has launched a "Crusade for World Order" which will reach into every city, town, village, and crossroads of the United States, according to Bishop Bromley G. Oxnam of Boston.

Organization of the crusade employs all the thoroughly integrated resources of the Methodist Church, including its Board of Education, the Board of Missions, the Woman's Society of Christian Service, the Board of Lay Activities, the Church press, and the thousands of pastors and lay leaders throughout the United States. The crusade will seek to avoid breaking through the line that separates church from state, aiming rather to bring home to Methodists their responsibility as citizens for a clear expression of opinion. It is to be nonpartisan.

The Crusade will be dramatized by a series of mass meetings in 100 great centers of population, in which the world mission of the church, and the purposes of the Crusade will be presented. A Sunday in the Lenten period of 1944 is to be set aside as a day of consecration—consecration to Christ Jesus as a personal and also as a world savior. It will be stressed in Methodist Churches that a complete recognition of Jesus' mission must include its world aspects as well as those pertaining to the individual.

Parishes to Aid Move

The resources of local parishes all over the country will be enlisted to swell the attendance at mass meetings, to start the flow of letters to Washington at the earliest possible moment, to organize committees for house-to-house visitations, to present the central issue of these times as "international co-operation and the possibility of enduring peace; or Isolationism and the certainty of continuing war." It will be made clear that Christianity calls for world order, world justice, world brotherhood.

Letters not only to political leaders but from parents of soldiers to their sons at the front will be encouraged, thus making this peace effort contribute to fighting morale through assuring those who are risking their lives, because of past failures to organize peace, that their present sacrifices are being put to better use.

Workers in local parishes will distribute a "Prayer for World Order" and urge that it be repeated in each household each day. Co-operation of other churches, of schools, service clubs, and other groups will be invited. A "Primer of Action" will be distributed widely, and prayers for success of the crusade will be urged as part of the daily devotions of all Methodists.

One out of every 17 Americans is a membe rof the Methodist Church. For a quarter of a been active in educating its members in international relations, an education deepened by the century-old tradition of international experience and good will gained in the Church's world-wide missionary activities.

Acting as Citizens

This fact is expected to bear fruit as the crusade gets under way. Individual Methodists naturally will act as free agents and as American citizens rather than as representatives of a religious body. Though they will be urged to make known their opinions to national leaders, Methodists will not be asked to take their opinions ready-made.

The leadership of the crusade believes that the religious, organizational, and personal experience of most members of the Methodist Church has proved to them the need for American participation in international efforts to preserve peace. To harness the dynamic force of this informed public opinion is the purpose of the crusade.

It is realized that past shortcomings in democratic procedures have been due in part to that negative form of public opinion which expressed itself in disapproval of accomplished acts or unretrievable omissions by national leaders. It is proposed to obtain expressions of support for policies and leaders not after the leaders have made their decisions, but before, thus to influence in a democratic way the course of national and international policy.

It is stressed that this movement is in no way a substitute for the activities of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, whose "Six Pillars of Peace" have been discussed in this newspaper recently, but aims to help center attention on the Federal Council's programs.

In addition to Bishop Oxnam, the other Bishops on the Commission acting as an executive agency for the Council of Bishops are:

Robert E. Jones, Columbus, Ohio; Lorenzo H. King, Atlanta, Ga.; Paul B. Kern, Nashville, Tenn.; York; Raymond J. Wade, Detroit, Mich.; Titus Lowe, Indianapolis, Ind.; Arthur J. Moore, Atlanta, Ga.; Paul B. Bern, Nashville, Tenn.; Ivan Lee Holt, Dallas, Texas; Charles C. Selecman, Oklahoma City, Okla.; James C. Baker, Los Angeles, Calif.; Bruce R. Baxter, Portland, Ore.

Birmingham Conservative Wins English Election

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—Commander R. M. Prior, a Conservative, won the by-election in the Aston Division of Birmingham, it was announced today.

The final results gave Mr. Prior 6,316; Maj. Gilbert Hall, Common Wealth [Progressive Party], 1,886, and Samuel H. Davis, Independent, 515.

'Hep—Hep—Hep—Hep'

Associated Press

'Future Admiral' Inspects Midshipmen

Richard Mathews, son of Lieut. William Mathews, toddles out on the parade ground at Annapolis, Md., to peek at the precise marching feet of middies in the regimental parade which precedes graduation exercises, in the Naval Academy's "June Week" program. Richard's father is attached to the Medical Corps at the Academy.

Fathers' Draft Chances 17 Out of 100

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—A draft-age father's chances of being inducted into the armed forces before next year appeared today to be about 17 out of 100.

And the chances next year may be even lower unless heavy casualties require unexpectedly large replacements.

Farmer fathers generally will be deferred for occupational reasons, but the outlook for others sums up like this on the basis of latest War Manpower Commission-Selective Service figures.

Drafting of those with children born before last Sept. 15 is not expected to begin before Aug. 1, and even if it starts then it is unlikely to become general and heavy for another month at least.

There are nearly 6,000,000 draft-age (non-farm) fathers — only about 4,000,000 of them at most could be expected to be physically acceptable—and the armed services will take in only about 1,500,000 men in all between Aug. 1 and Jan. 1, 1944.

Toward making up this 1,500,000, the services get around 70,000 of the 100,000 becoming 18 years old each month, and should net 350,000 from this source from August on, not counting the youths past 18 who were deferred to the end of the school year.

At least 150,000 more inductees will come from the ranks of single or childless married men, especially as occupational deferments expire for men in that class and the drafting of fathers increases pressure to get men without children out of the shops and into uniform.

With 500,000 or more inductees available from other classes, only 1,000,000 fathers at most will be needed in the ranks, although perhaps twice as many may be called for physical examinations.

The outlook for 1944 naturally is less certain, but if 150,000 men monthly would provide enough replacements for casualties on and off the battlefields—a fair allowance in the eyes of some military men—the draft picture would fill out like this:

To meet the 12-month requirement of 1,800,000 men, there should be about 850,000 youths newly turned 18 plus a sizable group of childless men with occupational deferments expiring from week to week, leaving a gap of less than one million to be made up by fathers.

In addition, women taken in by the services count as much toward making up the total strength as do men and, with commanding officers calling for more Waacs, Waves and Spars as the women prove their capability, the number of women in uniforms is expected to grow steadily.

Congress Gets List

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, sent to the Senate and House June 9 a list of 89,237 Federal employees aged 18 to 44 in continental United States who had been deferred on occupational grounds as of May 15.

The report is the first to be submitted under the Lodge bill, which Congress passed last April, requiring the Selective Service to make such reports monthly.

"Radiance...strength...vivacity...charm..." —The Christian Science Monitor

Young LADY RANDOLPH

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JENNIE JEROME AMERICAN MOTHER OF WINSTON CHURCHILL

By René Kraus

Author of *Winston Churchill: A Biography*

"A brilliant portrait of an era and of one lovely and energetic American woman's part in it."—RICHARDSON WRIGHT, *N. Y. Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review*. 3rd Printing. Illustrated. $3.50

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

Dies Probers Told Evacuees Ask More Pay

LOS ANGELES, June 10 (AP)—The chief administrative officer of the Poston, Ariz., Japanese relocation center has told a Dies Subcommittee that many of the evacuees won't do good work for the $19 a month the Government pays them.

Others, said the officer, Augustus E. Empie, are doing satisfactory duty for which an outsider would receive $200 a month, but they are in the minority, and most are clerical workers trying to build an experience record to insure employment after the war.

"The attitude of many Japs in camp," Mr. Empie informed the Committee headed by Representative John M. Costello (D) of California, "is that there is no incentive, that the Government placed them in camp against their will, and that it is the duty of the Government to furnish them food, shelter, and clothing. We have tried to change that attitude."

New Outbreaks In Los Angeles By Juveniles

LOS ANGELES, June 10 (AP)—Servicemen and zoot-suited juvenile gangsters clashed in new pitched battles in outlying districts today, and a young woman was attacked by three girls on a downtown street and badly slashed in an assault which police said may or may not have been an outgrowth of the five-day warfare.

The woman, Betty Morgan, said she was taking a morning walk and had approached the entrance to the Third Street Tunnel when three girls, wearing black skirts, emerged and said, "Let's get her."

Black skirts often are worn by the "black widow" gang of girls who in the past have accompanied their zooter boy friends on their depredations.

Some 125 zooters and other juveniles clashed with approximately 90 servicemen, mostly sailors and marines, in outlying Watts early today. It was not clear what started the battle, but the servicemen braved a barrage of stones to come to grips with the youths. Fighting raged more than an hour, police said, and a number of zoot-suited lads were de-trousered before Military Police reserves succeeded in quelling the riot.

Nearly a dozen communities along the rim of far-flung Los Angeles were closed to U. S. seamen, Marines and Coast Guardsmen today after Navy officials expanded their out-of-bounds area in an effore to forestall future disorders between servicemen and zoot-suiters—clashes which have drawn the attention of the State Department and the Mexican Embassy.

One victim injured in the clashes last night was Police Officer C. D. Medley.

He declared he stopped his patrol car to examine a zoot-clad youth lying in a street. A car was parked about 200 feet away, and in it were several other youths.

"The decoy broke away and ran across the street," he related. "The car came straight at me. I tried to dodge but the car swerved after me, knocking me down."

Officer Medley was taken to a hospital with back and other injuries.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron declared in a radio address that local governmental authority has not broken down.

Gov. Earl Warren, from Sacramento, urged law enforcement officers, citizens, and service men to join in a movement to quell street fighting in which 500 zooters and service men have been jailed and some 150 persons have been injured in the past few days. The majority of the zoot-suiters arrested, police records show, have been youths of Mexican descent.

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20.01 to 40.00	15 cents	10 cents
40.01 to 80.00	18 cents	10 cents

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SUMMER TRAVEL faces a CAUTION signal

WHAT DOES that caution signal mean to you as a civilian traveler? It flashes a warning that the tracks are very busy.

They're busier than ever with the movement of some 2,000,000 troops a month . . . requiring half the nation's Pullmans and nearly 30% of all coaches.

They're busy carrying harvest hands from one crop area to another . . . taking workers to new war jobs . . . transporting service men on furlough . . . speeding Government and industrial leaders on their vital errands of war.

Most of all, they're busy with war's record volume of military and civilian freight . . . a load so vast that many a passenger locomotive is being drafted into wartime freight duty.

For this tremendous task, every piece of railroad equipment *must* be utilized for *essential movements*. And virtually no extra summer trains will be available this year.

We're sorry to have to set the caution signal. But war comes first. This summer, every patriotic American is urged to be *sure* his trip is necessary before he buys a ticket . . . *sure* that he's not keeping someone off the train whose trip may mean more to Victory.

If you must get away for a rest
PLEASE OBSERVE THESE 8 TRAVEL CAUTIONS

Avoid Summer Peak. During summer months, it may prove impossible to provide enough train space except for those traveling on the most urgent errands. If you can, go now . . . or wait until next Fall.

Accept Accommodations Available. Wartime conditions may make it necessary to accept something less than the accommodations you want. Making shorter trips by coach frees scarce Pullman space for essential, long-distance travelers.

Use Trains in Midweek Only. During week-ends and holidays, service men on furlough must do most of their traveling. To give them room, plan *your* trips for Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday.

Allow Leeway for Connections. With today's tremendous traffic, trains are often unavoidably delayed. Allow ample time for connections, especially if cross-city transfers are involved.

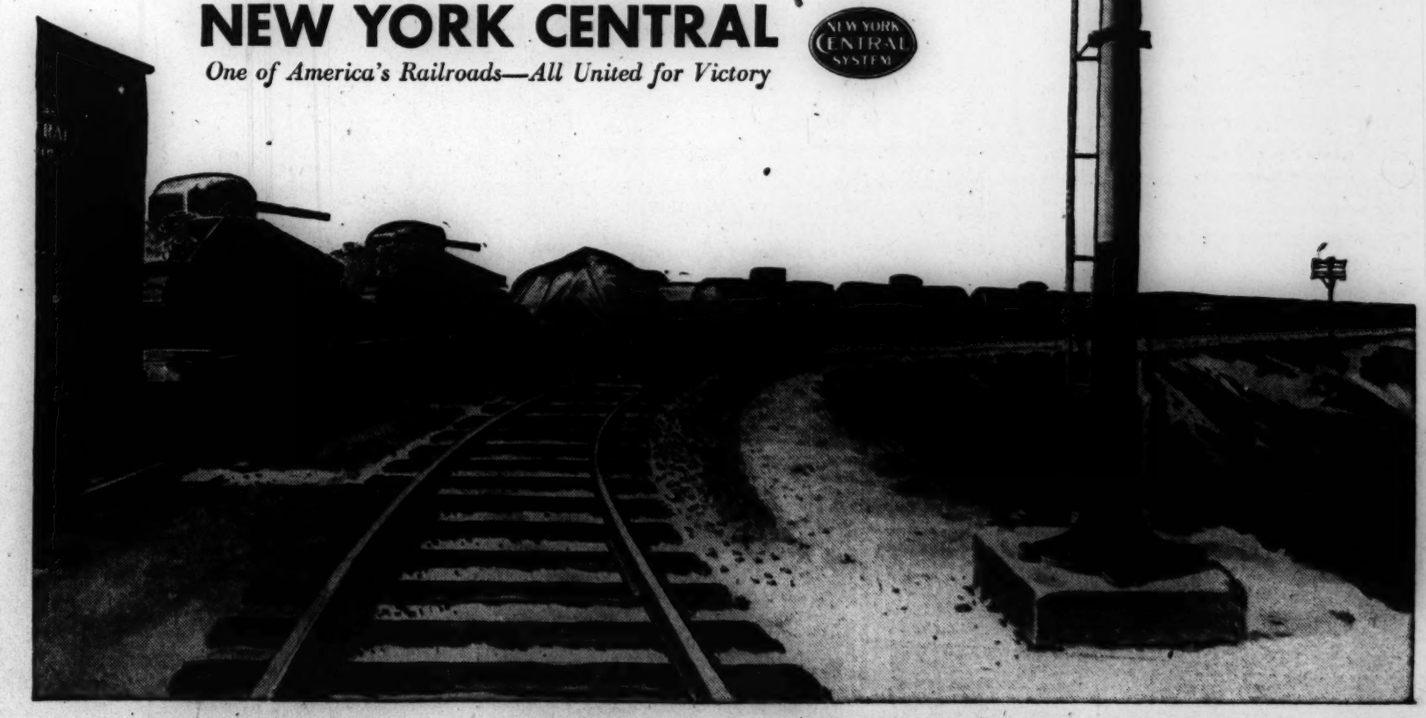
Consolidate Your Time Off. To conserve transportation, take all your time off in one piece . . . spend it in one place . . . and travel no farther than necessary getting there and back. Remember, travel on congested wartime trains really subtracts from the comforts to which you are accustomed.

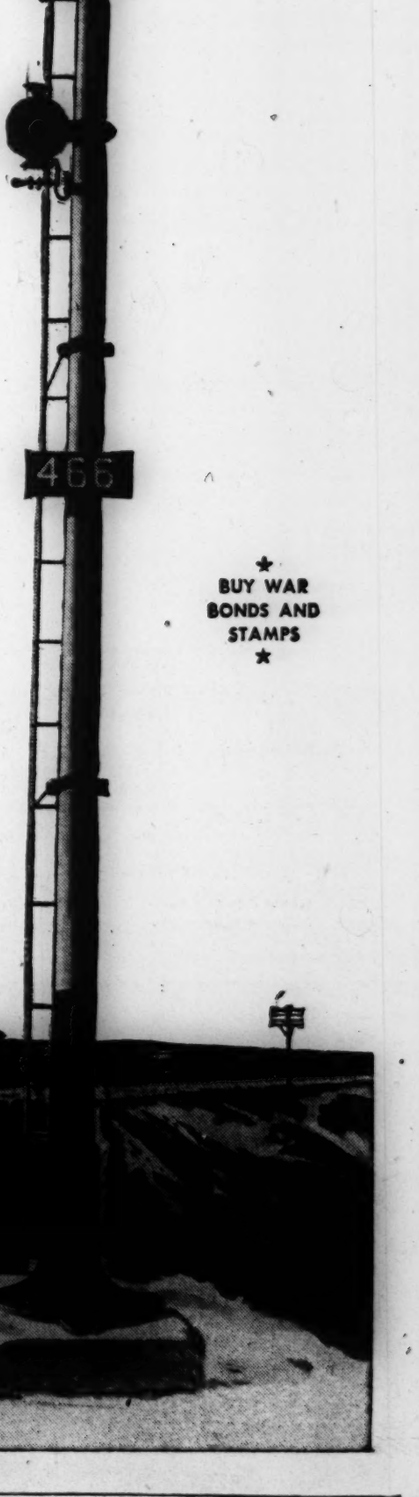
Be Understanding in Telephoning. Warborn shortages of manpower and material have restricted telephone reservation facilities—so *please be patient*. Local conditions vary, but generally our lines are less busy in early morning and evening hours.

Travel Light. Take along the least possible luggage. If you need any large baggage, check it. Carry only one small grip—easy to stow in crowded cars, easy to handle when changing trains.

Consult Our Ticket Office. As far as possible kindly decide in advance the details of any trip you must take, then call on our travel experts. Try to complete arrangements in one transaction, saving time for yourself and other travelers.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
One of America's Railroads—All United for Victory





★ BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS ★

Ickes Denies Midwest Gas Restrictions

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Secretary Harold L. Ickes flatly told the Eastern States Oil Committee today that there is no immediate plan to impose present eastern gasoline restrictions on the middle west.

The Interior Secretary and his Deputy Petroleum Administrator, Ralph K. Davies, both said that building up reserves in district 2, embracing Middle Western States, wolud have litle effect in the East because transportation facilities are lacking to carry the additional supplies to the Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. Ickes said his agency, the Petroleum Administration for War (PAW), would utilize lake shipping, New York canal barges, tank cars released by completion of pipelines, and, in short, every possible facility to get oil and gasoline to the East, but he held out little encouragement that the supply would be great.

"We don't know until the last minute what the Army will take," he added. "After the Army, our major concern has always been to get oil and gasoline to the East."

Mr. Ickes said "there ain't no such thing" as voluntary pleasure driving restrictions, and both he and Mr. Davies agreed that placing a compulsory ban on non-essential driving in the Middle West would be hard to enforce.

"Public acceptance must be considered," Mr. Davies said. "When tanks are full it is hard to convince people they shouldn't use the gasoline."

Mr. Ickes said he favored equality of sacrifice, as one after another eastern seaboard member of the House and Senate demanded that the same restrictions are applied to other parts of the nation as are in effect in the East. Both he and Mr. Davies, however, said "the time has not arrived" for taking that step. In response to a question by Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts, Mr. Davies said it would not be done by Aug. 1.

Chairman Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R) of New Jersey of the special oil committee, which grew out of the new restrictions on the 12 Eastern States, asked Mr. Ickes if he did not think a single agency should be set up to handle the petroleum problem, under his direction.

"Little as I want that job I have to answer in the affirmative," was the reply. "We have been pressing the point with WPB and renewed our representations last Tuesday."

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine commented during Mr. Ickes' testimony that:

"We see Mr. (John L.) Lewis getting a dollar or two a day for the miners because he strikes. Now we don't propose to strike in New England but equality of sacrifice is involved. I think you may underestimate the patriotism of the midwest."

"I have underestimated the patriotism in other sections, too," replied Mr. Ickes.

When Representative Emory H. Price (D) of Florida protested the strict rations in his state, where he said there were adequate supplies of gasoline, Mr. Ickes declared that "inventories are going down and that situation won't exist long."

Asked about the prospect for fuel oil next winter, Mr. Ickes replied:

"I can only say that the Ickes family will be as cold next winter as it was last winter—and that's cold."

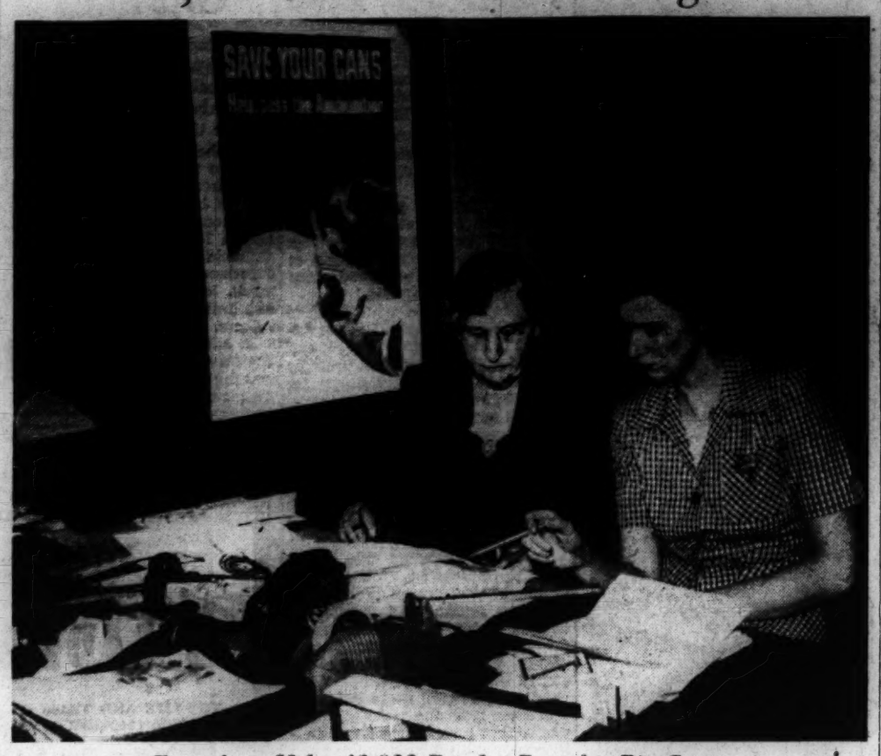
Committee members from vacation-land States later received assurance from Paul M. O'Leary, Deputy OPA Administrator in charge of rationing, that he would "look into" the suggestion that full-season vactioners be permitted to drive to summer homes and cottages.

Representative Robert W. Kean (R) of New Jersey told Mr. O'Leary it had been estimated that vacationers along the New Jersey coast would use less gasoline than if they remained at home. He said he was referring to persons who spent from four to five months at the shore and suggested that they be distinguished from vacationers who commute daily from summer homes to work.

Representative Charles L. Gifford (R), of Massachusetts, declaring the economy of many Massachusetts communities depends upon vacationers, said "I demand that this ruling be changed so that these persons will be permitted to visit their summer homes. I would not be faithfully representing my constituents if I did not make such a demand."

Mr. O'Leary replied that if it is found that gasoline will be saved by permitting such travel he will make such a recommendation.

4,000 Miles of Silk Stockings



Enough to Make 40,000 Powder Bags for Big Guns

New England women and girls have turned in 2,444,320 pairs of silk stockings in six months, or enough to stretch from Boston to San Francisco and beyond. Miss Margaret Curtis, left, Regional Chief, Household Salvage, War Production Board, and Mrs. Helen Cummings Cook, of Washington, Deputy Chief, Women's Unit, are shown checking over the figures.

Additional Meat Supplies Declared on the Way to N. E.

Assurances that substantial additional supplies of meats were on the way to New England, and will be available for housewives this week end and during next week, came this noon from Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator, following a meeting at his office in Ford Hall with Federal and State officials, representatives of the packing industry, and OPA offijcials.

The meeting, called at the suggestion of Governor Saltonstall, to determine ways and means for getting an additional 500,000 pounds of meat into the Greater Boston area to offset a serious meat shortage, was attended by John E. Doheny, Acting State Meat Rationing Officer; John H. Sullivan, New England Regional Food Distribution Administrator; John M. Deely, State Rationing Officer; Louis A. Webster, Acting State Commissioner of Agriculture; and John P. McBride, Director of the State Division of Necessaries of Life.

Quotas Held Back

Local packers, representatives of the wholesale and retail meat dealers of the areas, and others conferred with Colonel Sullivan, and all seemed to agree that civilian meat quotas are restricted to about 65 per cent of the 1941 consumption, and that even that percentage has been sharply curtailed of late by necessary requisitions on the total supply by the armed forces and Lend-Lease requirements.

At yesterday afternoon's emergency meeting with Governor Saltonstall, it was disclosed that one of the reasons for the current meat shortage, according to an OPA survey, was that larger packers were not bringing in their full quotas, and that small packers were not sending in any meat because it was not profitable for them to do so.

Unless these packers generally agree to release immediate supplies of meat up to their quotas, there seems little likelihood that consumers will be able to cash in on their red stamps this week end, and that many will face meatless meals.

OPA officials attributed much of the shortage not only to subquota supplies, but also to heavy military demands, enforcement procedures against the "black market," and to the fact that restaurants are "snatching up" all the meat they can get.

It was pointed out that, to supply present ration requirements of a pound and a half of meat per person, a total of 15,000,000 pounds of meat a week is needed in New England. This week, 12,000,000 pounds were reported to have come into the area—3,000,000 pounds short of the amount required for ration needs.

Some Pork Expected

Frederic W. Lake, Regional Meat Rationing Officer for the OPA, said, after consultation with Washington, that he had arranged for shipment of 200,000 pounds of pork loins next week. Some of this is expected to reach here in time for week-end shopping, but will not go very far in meeting the 3,000,000-pound shortage.

John H. Sullivan, Regional Food Distribution Administrator, who also was present at the conferences said that the present "definite shortage" is caused by the Federally inspected packers not fulfilling their quotas.

The reason they are not fulfilling quotas, he continued is that under present OPA ceiling prices they are "losing from three to five cents a pound on every pound of cattle they kill."

Potatoes Return

Meantime, although prospects for week-end meat were not too bright, long-absent potatoes have staged a return visit to New England, most of them arriving from the South. Housewives were warned by the Regional OPA not to let the novelty of the spuds' reappearance entice them into the "black market."

Top ceiling prices for California potatoes in this area were announced yesterday at 7 cents a pound in the Class 1 and 2 stores (small volume) and 6 cents' a pound in the Class 3 and 4 (large volume) stores. Rail charges are included in these ceilings, it was pointed out, and, as a result, potatoes from other areas, such as North and South Carolina, should be correspondingly cheaper.

New retail prices for butter also went into effect today, and housewives should find it selling from 5 to 6 cents cheaper a pound.

Phillips Academy Prize Total High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, Mass., June 10—Phillips Academy gave nearly $6,500 in prizes and scholarships at its annual Prize Day yesterday. Headmaster Claude M. Fuess made the presentations.

Among new prizes offered this year is the Stevenson Prize in Navigation, which was awarded to Robert C. Montgomery of Stamford, Conn., and the Haymond Prize in American History to Alexander D. Calhoun, Jr., of Andover.

The Fox Scholarship of $1,200 was won by Robert P. Hatch of Fairfield, Conn., and the Aurelian Honor Society award by Henry R. Duden of Englewood, N. J. The latter has been an honor student for the past three years, besides being a nine-letter man in athletics and captain of two major teams this year.

Roosevelt To Speak On Radio Today

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt speaks over all networks at 5:15 p. m., CBS-WEEI; BLUE-WHDH; NBC-WBZ; MBS-WNAC, WMEX.

America's Town Meeting of the Air will be radiocast from Des Moines, Iowa, tonight and the subject is "Should the Government Sudsidize the Farmer?" Speakers are Albert S. Goss, President of the National Grange: Ralph W. Smith, Master of the Iowa State Grange, and Jeff Alton, farmer, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury, speaks on "What the New Tax Law Means to You," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Marjorie Lawrence, soprano, continues her series with the Columbia Concert Orchestra, Howard Barlow conducting, singing "Dido's Lament" from Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas," Ravel's "The Enchanted Flute," two songs by Strauss, "Des Dichters Abendgang" and "Lied an meinen Sohn," and an old French folk song, "Malurous Qu'o uno Fenno," arranged by Canteloube, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

George Gershwin's melodies comprise the musical score of the first program of Harmony Hall, a new series presenting Bob Trendler's Orchestra and soloists, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Music of the New World traces the development of popular music from "ragtime" to "jazz" [1880-1940] with Jimmy Lytell and his orchestra playing outstanding examples from music by Kerry Mills, W. C. Handy, Irving Berlin and others, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

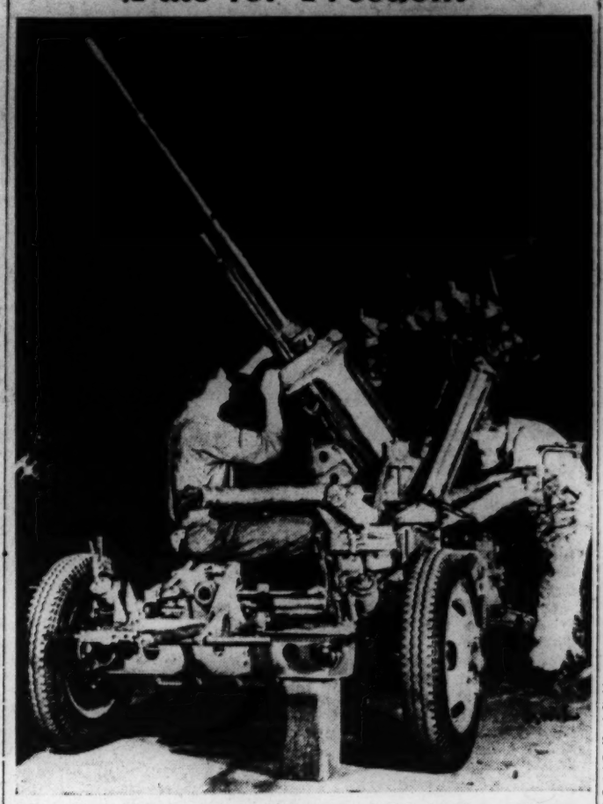
Bob Burns takes his "Arkansas Traveler" show to Camp Hood, Texas, to entertain the men who are being trained in the use of tank destroyers, NBC-WBZ, 7:30 p. m.

Tallulah Bankhead, Igor Gorin, Willie Howard, Hi, Lo, Jack and Dame, swing quartet, are guests on Stage Door Canteen, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Airmail Volume Expands

Airmail handled at Boston in May increased more than 80 per cent in quantity over the volume handled in May of a year ago, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly. A total of 64,484 pounds of outgoing airmail were handled in May of this year, he said, pointing out that about 75 per cent of the air mail handled just now is going to members of the armed forces of the United States.

Fats for Freedom



Bay State Housewives Help Load 30 Million Shells

One pound of kitchen fats makes enough explosives for 10 shells for the 37-mm. antiaircraft gun which these workers are assembling. Massachusetts housewives have contributed enough waste fats to load 30,000,000 shells, and also have helped put New England in first place in the nation in the salvaging of fats. Florida leads all States, but New England has two States among the first 12—Massachusetts sixth and Rhode Island eleventh.

'Co-op' Banks Selling Checks

Co-operative banks of Massachusetts were selling bank checks today for the first time in their more than 50 years of operations in this State.

A new law effective today permits the 181 co-operative banks of Massachusetts to add checking facilities to their expanding services under a wartime impetus.

Only a few of the banks have set the machinery in place to take advantage of this boon to co-operative banking, according to Warner M. Allen, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League. But more and more will join the parade, he said, as they recognize the peculiar advantages of checking services to their communities.

Checks can be written up to $100 at a standard charge of 10 cents. Patrons can have as many checks written at one time as they wish to pay for. This service is expected to meet with particular favor in communities where co-operative banks are the only banking facilities, and patrons must travel dozens of miles to savings banks for their checks.

"Using a pen and writing a check," said Mr. Allen, "saves time, trouble, and transportation. It's much easier and safer to pay bills with a personal check than with cash. Besides, it increases the owner's prestige and gives him a perfect receipt for every bill."

The checks are called "co-operative bank checks" and are issued in the names of the individual banks using them.

Aquatic School Of Red Cross To Open Soon

The American Red Cross opens its 22nd National Aquatic School at Camp Kiwanis, South Hanson, Mass., on June 16. The course, which will train picked men and women to teach first aid, water safety, and accident prevention, will continue through June 26.

This training is more needed than ever this year in order to relieve the acute shortage of instructors now existing in camps, schools, recreation and park departments.

The new "Functional Swimming and Water Safety Training Course," now being given to men in the armed forces, will be a feature of the 1943 schools. It includes four phases, the first covering breaststroke, elementary backstroke, sidestroke, diving, jumping, submerging, and floating. This group of skills is suitable for use by survivors of torpedoed ships or other disaster, who are waiting to be rescued.

The second phase of the course includes swimming and floating in a restricted area, swimming with the head high, swimming silently, swimming with a splash recovery of the arms, swimming with the legs alone and with the legs and one arm, plunge diving, and jumping from heights.

In the third section the swimmer learns to swim fully clothed, with equipment, carry weapons, improvise floats for machine guns or other equipment, swim under water fully clothed and leap from heights fully clothed.

The pupil, in the fourth phase, also learns how to take off clothes in deep water, effect shirt-tail life saving, perform three types of rescues, and do artificial respiration.

Other courses of the Aquatic School include First Aid, Accident Prevention, Programming, Swimming and Diving, Recreational Swimming, Life Saving and Wartime Use of Small Craft (boat and canoe).

Application blanks and further information may be obtained by writing to the Water Safety Department, Boston Metropolitan Chapter, 159 Massachusetts Avenue.

Proposed Board Of Standards Cut

A bill establishing a Board of Standards and Appeals in the State Department of Public Safety, to make rules and regulations for construction, reconstruction, and alteration of buildings was amended today by the House of Representatives, reducing the membership of the Board from 10 to five.

The House then advanced the bill, which has already been approved without the amendment by the Senate, and sent it to a third reading.

Establishment of the Board of Standards was recommended by the Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety, and was one of three measures reported by that Committee after studying 38 bills filed as a result of the Cocoanut Grove disaster.

Under terms of the bill, building owners, aggrieved by action of local officials under rules drawn up by the Board of Standards and Appeals, would be granted the right of appeal to the Commissioner of the Department. Failing to receive satisfaction, the complainant could appeal to the courts.

Coming

in the

WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *JUNE 12, 1943*

THE VOICE OF SOUTH AFRICA
By Prof. Eric A. Walker

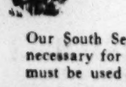
Portrait of Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts against the background of his beloved South Africa which he brought into the war to the great advantage of the United Nations.

THE ART OF WAR IN THE JUNGLE
By Gordon Walker

Our South Seas correspondent describes the tactics necessary for jungle fighting where all known rules must be used and a few tricks will not be averse.

UNCLE SAM NEEDS WOMEN JURORS
By Alma Lutz

Jury service for women, debated year after year, takes its place as one of the pressing issues facing the United States, particularly as the calling of men to the Armed Services has alarmingly depleted the reserve of men jurors.



RUBBER: OUR GREATEST INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENT
By Roger William Riis

Appraisal of the United States' first rubber plant which, with other plants now in process, will produce enough synthetic rubber to take care of swollen wartime needs.

PART-TIME ORPHANS OF WAR INDUSTRY
By Dorothy Bird Nyswander

All social agencies have united in contributing to the needs of the little families of mothers who have joined the ranks of defense industry workers, and the Regional Supervisor of War Public Services tells of the work being done to care for these children.

OUR FIGHTING ENGINEERS
By William B. Richards

The Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, is celebrating its 168th anniversary on June 16th and their daring exploits and difficult tasks are summed up in this article.

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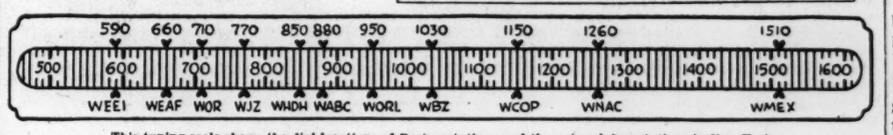
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'		Art Kassell's Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"		Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
4:00	Your Home Front Reporter; News	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators baseball game	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
4:15		Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch		Gene Krupa's Orchestra
4:30	Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Red Sox - Washington baseball game	Dean Hudson's Orch.
4:45	B. Elliott; Song Shop	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"		Gordon Jenkins' Orch.
5:00	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
5:15	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
5:30	Hollywood Snapshot	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sports; Music Interlude	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	War Correspondent	Newscast	"Yankee Yarns"	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton: "Home"	Music for Moderns: s'ngs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical program	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	R. Salinger; News; Taxes
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas Traveler"; music; guests	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Religious program: speakers
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War"		Fred Lang, news	
8:00	Mary Astor; Mischa Auer; Chas. Ruggles	Earl Godwin news	Frank Morgan; Fanny Brice H. Stafford; orch.	Music in Variety	Studio speaker
8:15		Lum 'n' Abner"		Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting: "Should the Government Subsidize the Farmer?"	"Aldrich Family": drama	"The Busy Mr. Bingle": comedy series	Negro Business Hour
8:45	Death Valley: News		"Aldrich Family": drama		Irish Music
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program		Music Hall: Bob Crosby; George Murphy, guest	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15				News Service	Classical Album
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis; orch.; Jack Haley, guest	"Harmony Hall": Bob Trendler's Orch.; songs	Classical Album
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Short Mysteries			Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Maj. George F. Elliot	Garry Moore; Jimmy Durante; Cugat's Orch.	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service
10:15	"The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs		Sports Interviews	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	John L. Sullivan	The World's Most Honored Music	"Today's News"; drama; guest speakers; orch.	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II			Musical Roundup	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Coleman Hawkins' Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Music	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Carl Ravazza's Orch.	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
11:30	Marjorie Lawrence; concert orchestra	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World: Jimmy Lytell's Orch.	So. American Serenade: Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End: music
11:45		Stars in Revue			Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News: Home Town	Newscast	"Dress Parade"; Band	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Music; Br'kfast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship; religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss; Interviews, Blanche Sweet	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical 30's	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam"; drama		Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food	Organ; Vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45	Ed McConnell, songs	Breakfast Club	Military Band; News	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	Isabel Manning Hewson	Iora Lawton: sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Musical Highlights	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	"Cheer Up Gang"	Mason
11:00	"Date"; Drama	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	"Kick-Conga"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	New England Cupboard	Organ Melodies
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village": sketch.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Poll of Hits"	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam"; drama	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; talks; music	Marjorie Mills, women's program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"			Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	Sunny Days: musicale	"Big Sister": sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Jean Harper, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Defense Corps Int; music	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Studio orchestra; Talks	"Guiding Light": drama	Sports Commenta	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Studio orchestra; Talks	Betty Crocker, talk	Concert Miniatures	News Service
3:00	Club Fiesta	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Maritin": sketch	Washington Senators, U. S. Coast Guard baseball game	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Waltz Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	Do You Know Answ'r	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'		Kay Kyser's Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Washington Senators-U.	Ray Noble's Orchestra
4:00	Your Home Front Reporter; News	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	S. Coast Guard baseball game	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:15		Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch		Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:30	"Those With Us"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Washington Senators-U.	Jimmie Lunceford's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	S. Coast Guard game	Shep Field's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Johnny Long's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Walt Cassell's Songs	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical program	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"The Yankee Starlets"	Richard Sallinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger": western drama	The Answer Man: quiz	Navy School of Music	Tony Martin, songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama		John Barry, comments	Navy School of Music	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Show: songs; band; com.	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; F. Black's Or.	"Sizing Up the News"	Park Street Church Services
8:15		"Parker Family": drama		William Jeffers: 'Rubber'	
8:30	"Adventures of the Thin Man": News,	U. S. Navy Program	"Hit Parade"; Mark Warnow's Or.; soloists,	"Sherlock Holmes" with Basil Rathbone; Sports	Park Street Church
8:45					Dr. H. Nathan: music talk
9:00	Playhouse: "You Belong to Me"	"Gang Busters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15		"Gang Busters"; sketch		News Service	Classical Album
9:30	"That Brewster Boy"; com. serial	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"People Are Funny"; quiz show; Art Baker	Double or Nothing; quiz show; J. R. King, m. c.	Classical Album
9:45		Orchestra; Narration			Classical Album
10:00	"Caravan"; Jack Benny; Mary Livingstone; Rochester	John Gunther; news	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou; music; guest	Network Sports	News; Defense Talk
10:15		Gracie Fields, songs		Network Sports	Excursions in Science
10:30		World's Most Honored Music	Sports; Hildegarde, guest	Network Sports	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II		Elmer Davis, comments	Network Sports	Victory Night Watch
11:00	News; Cecil Brown,	Coleman Hawkins' Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Or.	Marry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Dr. Herbert Evatt, talk	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
11:30	Broadway Bandbox: Frank Sinatra; or.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Music Without Words: Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45		Stars in Revue	Music You Want		Day's End; News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, June 11
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News: Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News: Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Five of a Kind.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News: Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News: Music: News.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News: Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—LeMar Trio: Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News: Band.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators ball game
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music: News
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orch.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd: News.
8:30 p. m.—"The Busy Mr. Bingle"; Sk.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Bob Trendler's Orch.; soloists.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—Chuck Fosters Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—Teddy Powell's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Carl Ravazza's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orchestra; songs.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"The Propaganda Front." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter: Macdonald Hastings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"The Canterbury Pilgrims." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News & Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program
For Friday, June 11

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Bay State House Approves Public Service Authority

State House Roundup

Creation of a public service and development authority for construction of bond-financed, self-liquidating projects appeared on its way to approval by the Massachusetts Legislature today after favorable action in the House.

The bill, which ran into stubborn opposition from Representative Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville, was filed by Representative Douglas B. Francis (R) of Newton, who told the House that the measure would set up a State authority to direct construction of toll roads, bridges, and beach resorts, or any other project which would be self-liquidating. It would not, he said, involve the credit of the State of Massachusetts.

Financing of the Authority would be through a $50,000 appropriation, to be repaid to the Commonwealth from the first five projects constructed under the Authority. The Authority would consist of four members appointed by the Governor to serve for $30 a day while sitting, with a limit of $5,000 a year to any member.

Life Sentence Bill

The bill to end mandatory capital punishment in first-degree murder cases appeared doomed to expire in conference committee as the Legislative session neared its end today.

Returned by Governor Saltonstall after passing both houses, the measure was amended by the House at his request to leave the juries recommendation of life or capital punishment mandatory upon the court. As originally passed the jury could recommend but the judge had final decision.

This change was unacceptable to the Senate and the matter was referred to the Committee in hope that a compromise could be reached. At least three members of the committee, Senators Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline and John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy and Representative Joseph L. Whiton (R) of Quincy are known to oppose the measure.

Civil Service Reform

The Senate has advanced a House-approved resolve calling for a further study of the State's civil service law after adopting three bills which originally were part of the 65-page measure which the House killed earlier this week after making 25 amendments.

The bills approved by the Senate provide for authorization for appointment of call firemen as regular firemen in cities and towns; authorization for promotions from the labor service to the official service of a department under civil service laws after competitive examinations; and repeal of the law restricting temporary employment under civil service laws.

Fernald's Son Honored

Members of the House of Representatives have presented a purse of money to Joseph A. Fernald of Dorchester, son of Alonzo J. Fernald, doorkeeper of the House lobby, who graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis yesterday.

Criminal Appeals

Establishment of a Superior Court division of Criminal Appeals would be authorized under terms of a bill which the House had passed to be engrossed. The measure provides that persons sentenced to State Prison may, with consent of the sentencing judge, appeal for a review of the case. Chief purpose of the bill is to provide uniformity in sentencings.

Pleasure Driving Ban Records 100 Violations in Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 10—In a two-day hunt, OPA inspectors and police found approximately 100 week-end drivers violating the pleasure driving ban. They considered it a remarkably small number.

Half the violators were in the New Haven area, most of these at the Savin Rock amusement park on the shore of Long Island Sound. A number of the motorists given summonses were from other States, and State OPA Director Chester Bowles took occasion to announce that out-of-state drivers would be shown no leniency if they break the rules. "They are trespassing," he said, "on our slim gasoline supplies and that must be stopped."

The 100 cases will provide the first work for newly appointed hearing officers. One or more have been named for each county, to receive $15 a day for their services. The cases also marked a change in policy from Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin's "honor system" to police enforcement. An OPA inspector and a policeman, working together as a team, patrolled each amusement area outside the urban centers. Downtown moving picture theaters have not been checked.

Jamaican Workers

The banana shortage is the most serious drawback to life in the States for 1,000 Jamaican farmhands now working on Connecticut's farms. The shortage of white potatoes hasn't bothered the Jamaicans, living in Farm Security Administration camps north of Hartford. They eat rice in preference to potatoes.

Farmers report complete satisfaction with the Jamaican help. "It's too good to be true," said one grower this week.

Lucian Vermont, native Jamaican who supervises the entire group, hopes the six-months immigration permits given the Jamaicans will be extended so they can work through the fall potato harvest, and some of them continue with warehouse work in the winter months.

Town Celebrates

The town of Rocky Hill celebrated its centennial this week recalling that when the area was set off from Wethersfield in 1843 one of the boundary markers was "a buttonball tree standing in a fence."

Another boundary was "the edge of Hangdog Road, so-called," long since disappeared along with the buttonball. Rocky Hill's boundary markers have been changed to more substantial surveyors' corner stones. The town has changed, also. It was built at the head of navigation on the Connecticut River, before the dredging of the channel permitted boats to go to Hartford. Then river traffic fell away. Now Rocky Hill is a suburban residential area.

Miss Porter's School, founded in 1843 by Miss Sarah Porter, as a private finishing school for girls, celebrated its centennial anniversary, also, this week. Miss Porter was the great-aunt of Robert Porter Keep, co-principal with Mrs. Keep of the Farmington school for the past 26 years. They will retire this year.

Lobbying Costs

Lobbying expenses did not run high in the 1943 session of the General Assembly. Reports filed, according to law, with the Secretary of State, showed $919 paid to Day, Berry & Howard, Hartford law firm, as the highest. Their client was the Connecticut Water Works Association.

Women Lifeguards

New Haven's Park Department, seeking lifeguards for municipal beaches, thinks it will have to hire women. Superintendent Walter L. Wirth said he had been able to hire but three men out of 11 needed.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc. — Red "J," "K," and "L" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk, expire June 30.

June 13—Red "M" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

June 20—Red "N" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

Canned Goods July 7 — Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

Sugar—Stamp No. 13 now good for five pounds; expires Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expires June 30.

Gasoline—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through July 21. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until Sept. 30 for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Stamp No. 17 in Book 1 good for one pair of shoes through June 15. Stamp No. 18 will be valid for one pair after June 15. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Ration Book No. 3—Applications must be returned, postmarked before midnight, tonight.

Income Tax—June 15, last day to make second quarterly payment on 1942 income.

Worcester Cancels Its Music Festival

WORCESTER, Mass., June 10 (AP)—The Worcester Music Festival, held annually here for 83 years except in 1918, has been called off this year because of the ban on pleasure driving, Hamilton B. Wood, Chairman, has announced.

In place of the usual week-long program, a single concert will be held this fall, however, as a memorial to Albert Stoessel, renowned composer and conductor, who passed on recently in New York. Mr. Stoessel conducted the Worcester Music Festival program for many years.

Banana Goes on Display

NEWPORT, Vt., June 10 (AP)—O. S. Searles, jeweler, who also is mayor of the city, took his diamonds out of his show window today and placed on display—

One banana.

It has been impossible to obtain that fruit for several weeks in Newport.

Art Exhibitions—Ethel Barrymore Between Tours

Boston Guild Members Give Annual Show

The miscellaneous exhibition at the Guild of Boston Artists shows the range in subjects and techniques of the members. As years pass, new luminaries occupy the places of honor, and former notables vanish from the walls. However, the Guild on the whole preserves a uniform atmosphere.

R. H. Ives Gammell has been the spotlighted member in recent years, and his canvases have been provocative for their symbolic literary content and patient workmanship. His present offering is a classical landscape, composed like a stage-setting, remote and antique in mood.

There are two marines, one by Stanley Woodward, the other by Alphonse Shelton. Both painters try to grasp the realistic image, matching as closely as possible the mobile surf. Mr. Shelton adds an emotional quality that is pleasing.

The personal portraiture shows the Guild painters conscientious and workmanlike, producing likenesses with clarity. Portraits come from the brushes of Ture Bengtz, Gertrude Fiske, and Richard Andrew.

Still-lifes are also executed with care, and sometimes with grace. Frederick G. Hall's aptitude in recording ceramics is notable in "Giraffe."

Finally, "The Stairway," by Marguerite Pearson, preserves a subject and atmosphere for which the Guild is especially noted, and in which it has excelled. There is a fine respect for New England traditions and for the tranquillity and unaffected beauty of the New England home. Miss Pearson has remained traditional and in a valuable way.

Other exhibitors are Margaret Tyng, Marian P. Sloane, Lovering Hathaway, Ernest Major, Louis Kronberg, Elizabeth Huntington, Elizabeth Paxton, Aldro Hibbard, and Frank W. Benson.

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Oils and Water Colors

Oils and water colors by the late Lillian Hale Fay (Mrs. Charles Norman Fay) are on view at Doll and Richards. The catalogue describes her as "a gifted amateur." Mrs. Fay never exhibited her pictures; she enjoyed painting, and her friends enjoyed having her pictures.

The exhibition reveals a love of New England, and a modest effort to record moments of happy discovery of scenic beauty. Mrs. Fay set down what she saw briefly and enthusiastically, and her manner of painting followed the Impressionism which was favored among New England landscapists.

Among the subjects of pictures shown in this display are scenes of the Charles River in a variety of moods and moments, views of Martha's Vineyard, the Adirondacks, Vermont. Especially interesting is a portrait of her distinguished husband.

D. A.

Joseph Schildkraut and Eva LeGallienne

In "Uncle Harry," coming to Boston early next autumn in the Theater Guild-American Theater Society series of plays.

News of the Dance

Two dancers scheduled to appear at Washington's Potomac Water Gate during the National Symphony Orchestra's summer concert season, which is to begin June 13, are Atty Van Den Burg (June 23) and Argentinita (July 18).

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Inscrutability in Art

"It has always seemed to me that the surest guarantee of lasting fame for any work of art should be a spice of inscrutability," says Sir Thomas Beecham in his impersonal autobiography, "A Mingled Chime." He is, of course, discussing great musical and dramatic works, and cites "Hamlet," "The Magic Flute" and "The Ring" tetralogy as examples.

This spiceful quality also inheres notably in the dance works of Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey, and Antony Tudor, the three magnificent choreographers active in the United States today.

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Summer Solstice

There may not be any dance festivals in prospect, but many dance schools will soon be taking their summer stands. At Mettler Farm, pleasantly situated in Franklin, N. H., the Barbara Mettler Studios will offer a professional study program from July 5 through August 15. Due to wartime conditions, the enrollment will be limited, so applications should be made early.

Miss Mettler is a well-known modern dancer and teacher, graduate of Smith College and of the Mary Wigman Central Institute in Dresden. She spent two summers at the Bennington School of the Dance, specializing in composition with Louis Horst.

Yiddish Play for Boston

Maurice Schwartz, director of the New York Yiddish Art Theater, will give two performances at the Shubert Theater, on Sunday afternoon and evening, of the comedy, "Hard to Be a Jew," by Sholom Aleichem. The cast will include Leon Gold, Esther Saltzman, Rose Greenfield, and Yudell Dubinsky.

At the Exeter

Starting today and continuing through Saturday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Journey Into Fear," one of Orson Welles' productions in which Joseph Cotten heads the cast and "The Hard Way," with Ida Lupino and Dennis Morgan.

Republic has begun production of a film version of J. Fenimore Cooper's story, "The Deerslayer," with Jean Parker and William Kellogg in the leads.

Star of 'The Corn Is Green' Looks Back to Days on Road

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

"Whether we played in huge auditoriums seating 5,000 to 6,000 people, or in small, old-fashioned theaters where we displaced motion pictures for the evening, it made no difference; the play went well. It was all a matter of thinking, for us, according to the circumstances under which we had to give a performance."

Ethel Barrymore was talking to a visitor in her apartment overlooking the East River, happy that "The Corn Is Green" had been so well received at the Martin Beck Theater in its return visit to New York.

One might have expected to see a rather tired performance of Emlyn Williams's drama of the Welsh miner boy who rose out of a seemingly hopeless environment, thanks to a discerning and sympathetic spinster school teacher; but the play came to its audience with a freshness of presentation that enabled it to exert on the spectators all the power of its theme. Again that scene near the end of the play when the boy tells of his success before the examiners at Oxford, and Miss Moffat listens raptly, held the audience hushed.

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"Ah, yes, the player as well as the audience has his thrills," Miss Barrymore said. "In that scene, played before an audience of thousands, sometimes, I feel those spectators become as one person, enjoying Miss Moffat's quiet happiness. That feeling comes over me like a heart-warming wave, as I sit there listening. Listening, that's it; listening filled with thoughts of this boy's efforts to become someone who could help others. Without such listening the scene would go for nothing.

"Those are the moments that keep the theater ever an adventure. Discomforts on the road? Of course, but what of it? I didn't suffer if I couldn't get a good meal when I wanted it. Always it was possible to buy cornflakes and a bowl of milk."

Miss Barrymore's thoughts took a new turn, as if she had begun to think of something else when she spoke of discomforts. She said she had been greatly stirred by the film record of the British advance in North Africa, "Desert Victory," and wished that such a picture might be shown indefinitely in theaters where there would be no companion films of any sort, until everybody had seen it.

The glow that had been in her face faded for a moment as she spoke of the boys who are fighting in the South Pacific, and of the bombing of their hospital ship. Then her blue eyes began to shine again as she mentioned her son, now an officer stationed in Boston. He had just phoned that he was coming to visit her.

Speaking of that fine scene in "The Corn Is Green" again, Miss Barrymore said she was sure she knew why it always makes its effect, no matter where she has played it. "I always have a feeling that for every man in the audience there is a Miss Moffat in the background.

"Then, this play ties up with the times. We see all these young men going to war or getting ready, and we want them to have every chance in what they are facing for us. Something must be done for every one of them."

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Miss Barrymore spoke of her brother Lionel, and the pleasure with which he is looking forward to his composing and etching work in the years to come. He is becoming so active again, and is feeling so much better than he did for a while in recent years that he does his screen work easily now, almost as a side line to his other interests.

She told her visitor that it was Lionel who helped to bring in the talking picture at the time its acceptance hung in the balance because of the unpleasant sounds that came out of the apparatus when the actors were speaking. Warner Brothers made several shorts to show the possibilities of sound to a group of picture executives, all of whom rejected the innovation as not being worth the millions that its introduction would entail. Finally only one picture was left, the one in which Lionel appeared.

"He knew how to do it," Miss Barrymore exclaimed as she tapped her forehead. "He knew speech always should have thought quality, and so when he came on and said just four words: 'How do you do?' those film men knew that the talking picture had arrived." At that time Lionel was a director. One of his innovations in studio practice was the use of a moving camera in filming Lawrence Tibbett in "The Rogue Song." Today's cameras are almost continuously on the move.

Miss Barrymore's visitor, in turn, was able to tell her a story about her father which she had never heard. On tour in Canada, on one occasion when some of the company baggage had failed to arrive at their theater in time for the advertised performance of "Camille" the players agreed that they could get through the play nicely except for the salon scene. In the whole available wardrobe there was only one top hat, and at least six gentlemen should enter that scene, each with a top hat. "Leave it to me," laughed Maurice Barrymore. So when the scene came he had each gentleman come on alone, followed by a footman who would forthwith take out the hat to the next gentleman in line.

Miss Barrymore has a shorthand sen of humor. There was no need to tell this anecdote in detail, for the instant that she heard the words "Camille," "top hat," and "footman" she laughed.

"That was the trouper in him," she went on. After all, stage difficulties aren't important—they haven't much to do with the real business of the play. In some places on tour the stage manager would report that he could see no way in which he could set up the staircase for 'The Corn Is Green.' 'We'll play without it,' I would tell him. Sure enough, we found the play went well, just the same, staircase or no staircase. There's always some way out of such difficulties."

We thought of the elder Dumas's remark that all he required for a stage was three boards and a passion. "The road or New York, what does it matter?" she added. "Bernhardt, Henry Irving, Duse—they didn't come to play in New York, they came to play in America."

© Paramount

Paulette Goddard

In "Reap the Wild Wind," returning to the Metropolitan.

Vandamm

Orson Welles

On the screen at the Exeter and the Uptown in "Journey Into Fear."

Films at Telepix

A March of Time film on the relation of show business to the war will head the program at the Telepix starting Friday. Other items will include Eric Blore and Fred Brady in a musical short called "Heavenly Music," a travelogue on Reno and Lake Tahoe, "Boxing with Jack Dempsey," "Popular Science Review," "North African Album," a Puppetoon, and a digest of world news.

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Waltz Scene from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Symphony Concertant for Violin and Viola ..... Mozart
Violin Solo: Walter Trampler
Viola Solo: Emil Kornsand
Finale, Fourth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
"Wine, Woman and Song," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango ..... Gade
"Strike up the Band" ..... Gershwin
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"The Merry Widow," operetta. Starring Kitty Carlisle, Wilbur Evans. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Early to Bed," new musical comedy presented by Richard Kollmar. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Bronte. Starring Sylvia Sidney, Luther Adler. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Those Endearing Young Charms," by Edward Chodorov. Featuring Virginia Gilmore, Blanche Sweet, Zachary Scott and Dean Harens. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last performance Saturday evening.)

Little Theaters

The Barn Playhouse—"Goodbye Again," by Allan Scott, George Haight. 8:30.

Cambridge Summer Theater—"The Damask Cheek," by John Van Druten. Starring Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Music

Boston Conservatory of Music—Recital by students of the vocal and instrumental departments. 8:15. No charge.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Exeter—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Journey Into Fear," Orson Welles. 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.

Fenway—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:20. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Fantasia." 1, 3, 5, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—"White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray. 11:10 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:50, 9:20.

Kenmore—"Long Voyage Home," Eugene O'Neill. 2:40, 6:10, 9:35. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle, Victor Mature. 1, 4:25, 8.

Majestic—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 10 a. m., 12:48, 3:36, 6:25, 9:12.

Metropolitan—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard. 11:05 a. m., 2:22, 5:48, 9:14. "High Explosive," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 10 a. m., 1:17, 4:43, 8:05.

Modern—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester, Lena Horne. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:55.

South Station Theater—"Medicine on Guard," "Wings Up," "Mediterranean—Ports of Call," "Screen Snapshots No. 8," "Edgar Kennedy Comedy," "A Carey Wilson Tale of Yesterday," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Paramount—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:35, 9:25. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Mister Big," Donald O'Connor. 10:55 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:55, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:25, 9:20.

Scollay—"China," Loretta Young. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

State—"Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester, Lena Horne. 12:48, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Telepix—"Officers' Candidate School at Miami," "Hollywood Stars," "U. S. Army Band," "Gold in Peru," "Burgess Meredith," "Digest of World News," cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Spy Train," Richard Travis, Catherine Craig. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:25, 6:40, 8:55. "Sarong Girl," Ann Corio. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10.

Uptown—"Hit Parade of '43," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Del Rio. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"China," Loretta Young. 10:20 a. m., 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "Northwest Rangers," William Lundigan. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. Helen Walker. "Avenging Rider," Tim Holt. 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Casablanca," Ingrid Bergman, Humphrey Bogart. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Commandos Strike," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:50, 5, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker.
Coolidge Corner: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Dean Jagger. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Anna Sten. "Lady Bodyguard," E. Albert, Anne Shirley. 2, 8.
University: "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 3:10, 6:30, 10.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris.
Codman Square: "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway. 1:45, 8.
Franklin: "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 3:05, 8:10. "He's My Guy," Dick Foran, Irene Hervey. 2, 7, 10.
Park: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Air Force," Gig Young, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Saludos Amigos," "China Girl," George Montgomery. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Ian Hunter. 1:38, 4:51, 8:04. "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney Frank Morgan. 2:48, 6:01, 9:14.
Mystic: "Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "At Dawn We Die," John Clements, Godfrey Tearle. 3:25, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 3:11, 8:56. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. 1:52, 7:37.
Orpheum: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 1:55, 8. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 3:30, 9:35.

Strand: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 3:25, 8:30. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 3:35, 6:30, 9:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. "Young and Willing," Susan Hayward. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison.
Fellsway: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "Selected Short Subjects."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rigers, Cary Grant. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton.

NATICK—Colonial: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, Edmond O'Brien. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Ape Man," Bela Lugosi. "Hi Ya Chum," Ritz Brothers, Jane Frazee. 2, 8.
Strand: "Powers Girl," George Murphy, Ann Shirley. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol, Mary Healey.
Strand: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Destination Unknown," William Gargan, Irene Hervey.

Capitol: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Cinderella Swings It," Gloria Warren.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Casablanca," Ingrid Bergman, Humphrey Bogart. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 2:07, 7:52. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 3:48, 9:33.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Young and Willing." 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Silver Skates," Belita, Ted Fiorita. "Mexican Spitfire," Lupe Velez.
Coolidge: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "We Are the Marines."

WAVERLEY — Strand: "The Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Anna Sten. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville, 2:15, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Sherlock Holmes Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, Edmund O'Brien.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:30, 7:50.

Amusements

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AMUSEMENTS

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Franz Lehar's Classic Operetta
THE MERRY WIDOW
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ORSON WELLES'
"JOURNEY INTO FEAR"
Ida Lupino — Dennis Morgan
"The Hard Way"
Sun. "AIR FORCE"

UPTOWN MASS. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY SQ.
JOSEPH COTTEN-ORSON WELLES'
"JOURNEY INTO FEAR"
Susan Hayward "HIT PARADE OF 1943"

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Cecil B. De Mille's
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Colonial — Tonight, 8:30
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"HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO"
"DESERT VICTORY"—"MARCH OF TIME"

Pantelleria Island Rocked by Continuous Allied Blows

Continued from Page 1

with light casualties after completing their mission.

A British naval communiqué issued June 9 at Malta said light surface forces had carried out a coast reconnaissance of the island on the night of June 6. London sources, although unable to reconcile the time difference, were inclined to believe the two announcements referred to a single amphibious operation, but other sources inferred that two distinct raids were made on the outpost.

Two fields guns and a number of machine guns were said to have engaged the Commando patrol. The landing party returned to British vessels off shore, all of which escaped damage.

Allied air forces blasted Pantelleria on June 9 for the 18th successive day, and a Cairo announcement said American heavy bombers ranged across the Mediterranean to attack airfields at two points on Sicily, Gerbini and Catania.

Twelve enemy planes were reported shot down on the Pantelleria raids and at least three by the American fliers from Middle East bases. One Allied plane was lost over Pantelleria.

The strength of the Pantelleria assault was not disclosed, but it underscored the Allied determination, announced in a special communiqué, to blast this Italian outpost "until it collapses."

The Italians, who had ignored an Allied demand for surrender of Pantelleria, declared from the Rome Radio: "As each hour goes by we await the enemy at Pantelleria. We are ready and waiting."

RAF Fighters Strike Across Aegean Sea

From their Middle East air bases, RAF long-range fighters again swept across to the Aegean Sea, where they sank two sailing vessels, left another sinking, and a fourth on its side, badly damaged. Three smaller vessels were attacked.

Fifty Liberators made up the American formations from the Middle East Command which struck by daylight at the two Sicilian airdromes.

Flying in two waves, Liberators encountered about 25 Axis fighters, both Messerschmitt 109s and Macchi 202s. Two Messerschmitts and one Macchi were shot down and others probably were destroyed.

Clearly showing the importance Axis air chiefs attach to Pantelleria, the crews of both tactical and strategic air forces of Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spatz' Northwest African Command reported increased fighter opposition.

Despite the increase in the number of Axis fighters, their defense was no more effective than before, it was declared. American bombers and fighters just defied them.

Echo d'Alger, leading morning newspaper of the French overseas Capital of Algiers, declared editorially that the Allied offensive "is in progress although in its first phase."

"Malta, Lampedusa and the islands of Kerkenna.. form the latchkey to the Sicilian Channel in which Pantelleria is an advanced post," the editorial said.

Continent:

U. S. Air Power Mounts in Europe

The current summer will find the United States Eighth Air Force in Britain carrying its full share of the bomber offensive against Germany with multiple daylight raids, Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, its commander, disclosed in London.

General Eaker told a press conference that the American heavy bomber force had doubled in size since March and would approximate the RAF's bomber strength by the end of the summer.

Reporting that the United States Air Force in Britain increased from 15 to 30 per cent monthly and has doubled since March, the General said "the size of the present force will be doubled between now and October."

He said the American Flying Fortresses and Liberators would continue their precision raiding in daylight with relatively small individual forces rather than adopting the British mass raiding technique by night or day.

General Eaker's disclosure followed a statement from a reliable source in London that a unit of Flying Fortresses had been assigned to undertake night bombing experiments from Britain with the RAF.

Planes to Support Invasion Force

Meanwhile, General Eaker said, American fighter and medium bomber forces in Britain also are growing rapidly and will be ready to play a full part in supporting Allied troops in an invasion of Europe.

American bomber losses for May were under 4 per cent, he said. During the month more than 1,600 heavy bombers raided the Continent, including those that went twice or more, and dropped 2,800 tons of bombs on 19 targets. Sixty-two of the big planes were lost, but they shot down 359 enemy craft and probably destroyed 93 more.

American fighter forces made about 2,300 sorties, General Eaker disclosed, losing nine planes while destroying or damaging 35 Axis craft.

The General said that while Fortress crews are being trained in night flying to add flexibility to their tactics, their main job will continue to be done by daylight.

The American commander said that the new P-47 Thunderbolt fighter was proving itself in combat over the Continent and that it was greatly boosting the confidence of fighter pilots.

Experience gained by American crews on the planned night flights with the RAF, it was said will be used as a possible basis for training other United States Army Air Force airmen for night forays by American squadrons. The number to be used in the initial experimental flight was not announced, but it is said to be not large.

Flying Fortresses originally were equipped and the crews were trained for high-level daylight precision bombing, which proved to be a success despite the defense efforts of the German Air Force and the early skepticism of British commentators.

Both the Norden bombsight and the unique array of 50-caliber machine guns were designed especially for daylight operations and the crews were not trained for the intricate problems of takeoff, landing, navigating, and fighting at night—an RAF specialty.

A recent contingent of American airmen who have arrived in Great Britain fully trained to service and fly the rapidly increasing fleet of United States planes here, is believed to have been one of the largest ever shipped abroad.

Announcement of the latest contingent's arrival at a British port said the trip across the Atlantic was fast and uneventful.

The airmen—mostly combat crews—came to replace men who have completed their required quota of raids on Europe and to man bombers whose numbers momentarily exceed available manpower. The crew of the "Memphis Belle," having completed 25 bombing missions over the Continent, was given a gala send-off June 9 preparatory to their leaving for the United States to participate in a War Bond selling campaign.

By a Staff Artist

New Blows Struck in Mediterranean

Battle area where Allied sea and air power has intensified the attacks on Italy's outposts. Closeup map shows the principal target. Star indicates scene of heaviest recent air raid on Sicily. White arrow points to Lampedusa, where a second British Commando raid is reported to have been carried out.

Axis Set to Use Gas, Soviet Radio Warns

By the Associated Press

New York, June 10

Recently seized German military documents have revealed that the Axis intends to use poison gas on a large scale, the Soviet Radio at Petropavlovskak reported in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission and reported by the Office of War Information.

The broadcast was for domestic reception, and the warning of the German plan was given in the introduction of a series of lectures on civil defense against air and chemical warfare.

"It is possible the enemy will use gas," the radio warned, "for we all know that the Hitlerites ignore all international conventions."

Russia:

Germans and Soviets Fight It Out in Air

Increasingly vigorous air battles were reported from widely separated points of the Russian front as the German Air Force and the Soviet plane fleet continued to fight it out in a prelude to a 1943 land offensive.

Dispatches from Bataisk, 10 miles south of Rostov, disclosed that air fighting had flared up again in the Don River Valley. The vicinity of the City and the mud flats of the Don have become a junkyard for downed Junkers and Heinkel planes, it was reported, with antiaircraft batteries scoring heavily in the struggle.

The news of the Don Basin aerial war came on the heels of German raids on the Volkov front 60 miles southeast of Leningrad, where 24 German planes were reported shot down. From 150 to 160 German planes were declared destroyed in Russian bombing raids on German airdromes on June 8. The Russians said they lost a total of 26 planes in the engagements.

The intensity of the Russian defense was testified to by German pilots captured during a raid on Kursk June 2 when, the Russians said, 162 Nazi craft were shot down.

Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, quoted a German flier named Richard Hagerman as saying "for a year and a half I took part in big battles over France and England, but I never saw anything like the air fight over Kursk."

Land action played a minor role. The Soviet midnight communiqué said about 200 Germans were killed and guns, observation posts, and an ammunition dump were smashed on the Smolensk front, while German positions were bombarded and a company of Germans was killed in fighting around Lisichansk, where the Germans have attempted to pierce Soviet positions on the Donets River.

Montenegro:

Axis Force Enters Town of Sadnik

Axis forces supported by 35 tanks and a strong air cover have forced their way into the Montenegrin town of Sadnik in the face of fierce resistance by Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch's guerrilla forces, the Yugoslav Government in exile announced.

The announcement said the patriots killed and wounded many of the enemy.

Heavy fighting was reported continuing after the guerrilla forces retired to surrounding mountains.

In another clash, the Yugoslavs were said to have surrounded and virtually wiped out a German battalion in two days of fighting ending June 1 in the Serbian mountain region of Gucevo, near the Drina River.

China:

Japanese Defenses At Hwajung Crumble

The Japanese defense line southeast of Hwajung, key to the Chinese rice-producing region, has crumpled under the impact of a sudden attack by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces, Chinese dispatches reported.

The town lies to the north of Lake Tungting in northern Hunan Province. The Chinese report said the Japanese suffered more than 200 casualties in a sharp battle and that an additional 200 Japanese troops were drowned while trying to swim to safety across a river near the town. Quantities of equipment also were captured.

South Pacific:

Curtin Sees Allied Shift to Offensive

Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia indicated today that the time is approaching when the Allies' strategy of defensive warfare in the Southwest Pacific may give way to a policy of limited and perhaps full-scale attack upon the Japanese.

"The holding war imposed on us under circumstances of great difficulty has been an obligation under global strategy which has been discharged," Mr. Curtin declared. "I feel the pressure on this country is to be thrown back on the enemy."

The Prime Minister's declaration was part of a formal statement issued on the basis of his meetings at Sydney June 7 with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Allied Commander in Chief in this theater of war.

The two conferred twice during the day—which Mr. Curtin described as a "good day" from the viewpoint of Australia. An announcement of the meeting made June 10 in Parliament said General MacArthur and Mr. Curtin surveyed the outlook for the Southwestern Pacific campaign in the light of general strategy agreed upon at Washington recently by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

Mr. Curtin said in his statement he did not believe "the enemy can now invade this country." In support of this belief, he cited the resources now available to the Allies in the Southwest Pacific and "the command of the sea established by the gallant United States Navy by its decisive victories at Midway Island and in the Solomon Islands."

While victory in the Battle of the Coral Sea and the return of Australian Imperial forces from overseas likewise helped to avert the danger of an invasion of Australia, Mr. Curtin said the country is "not yet immune from marauding raids which may cause much damage and loss."

"I believe, however, we can hold Australia as a base from which to launch both limited and major offensives against Japan," he stated.

Liberator's Bombs Blow Up Warehouses

Meanwhile Allied Headquarters in Australia said a single Allied bomber had touched off on June 9 a terrific explosion at Mambire, Dutch New Guinea, apparently hitting two munitions warehouses.

The bomber was a Liberator. Out primarily for reconnaissance, the bombardier got some more fortunate hits than he had hoped for.

Raiding elsewhere in the Southwest Pacific sector was curtailed by continued bad weather.

Atlantic:

Nazis Say U-Boat Routed 8 Planes

The German Radio, making the first Axis reference to Allied use of carrier escorts in the Battle of the Atlantic, told of what it called "a dramatic fight" in mid-Atlantic between a U-boat and planes from a British carrier.

The broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, declared the surfaced underseas craft stood off eight planes, shooting down one, and "after the successful conclusion of this unequal engagement the U-boat continued on its operations."

Saltonstall Heads Fiscal Committee Of Council of State Governments

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 10 (AP)—Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor today announced the subcommittees of the National Committee on Postwar Reconstruction and Development of the Council of State Governments.

Mr. O'Conor, Chairman of the Committee, will head the subcommittee on unemployment compensation and industrial relations.

The subcommittees included:

Finance and Fiscal Policy—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts, Chairman; Elmer J. Schnackenberg, Illinois, Speaker of the House of Representatives; C. P. Helfenstein, Florida, Executive Secretary, State Planning Board.

Public Works—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Chairman; Harold C. Ostertag, New York, Chairman, Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Co-opertaion; F. A. Pitkin, Pennsylvania, Director, State Planning Board.

Unemployment Compensation and Industrial Relations—Governor O'Conor, Chairman; Ernest L. Olrich, Minnesota, State Defense Co-ordinator; Sidney W. Smyer, Alabama, State Senator.

Education and Social Services—Gov. J. M. Broughton, North Carolina, Chairman; Alban J. Parker, Vermont, Attorney General; Richard C. Beckett, Delaware, Director, Division of Sanitary Engineers, State Department of Health.

Agriculture and Forestry—Gov. C. R. Snell, Oregon, Chairman; Frank C. Gross, Georgia, State Senator; William A. Anderson, Missouri, Director, State Planning Board.

Transportation—Thurman Biddinger, Indiana, State Senator, Chairman; William Keith California, Director, State War Council; Roland Cooreham, Louisiana, Director, State Council of Defense.

Mining — Grant MacFarlane, Utah, State Senator, Chairman; P. Hetherton, Washington, Executive Officer, State Planning Council; Alan H. Bible, Navada, Attorney General.

Justice Dismisses Jury In Davis Libel Action

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court jury that heard the $250,000 libel action of Dr. Jerome Davis, former American Federation of Teachers president, against the Curtis Publishing Company and Benjamin Stolberg, writer, was dismissed yesterday.

Justice John F. Carew discharged the panel, which had deliberated 11 hours, saying it was evident a verdict could not be reached. The case went to the jury Tuesday.

Dr. Davis had charged that his political beliefs were improperly portrayed in an article written by Mr. Stolberg in the Sept. 2, 1939, issue of the Saturday Evening Post, published by the Curtis firm. The defendants claimed the article was substantially correct.

Argentina Recognized by Five Governments

Continued from Page 1

a statement to the press in Rio de Janeiro, saying that "the Government of Argentina is legal according to the recognition of the Supreme Court of that country."

Dr. Aranha, who presided over the Rio de Janeiro conference in January of 1942, where all of the American Republics except Argentina and Chile broke relations with the Axis, added that he sees no reason for "doubts or reserve" about Argentina's new policy.

Nation's Own Right

He emphasized that Brazil respects the rights of individual countries to determine their own internal affairs. Also, Argentina's international policy must result from careful consideration of its own interests.

This Brazilian attitude corresponds to the tolerance displayed toward both Chile and Argentina as they have worked out their positions regarding the war. Chile, a year after the Rio conference, broke relations with the Axis.

Action by both Brazil and Chile in recognizing General Ramirez indicates that the movement will become general. Many of the smaller American countries no doubt are waiting to see what the United States will do. So close is the present collaboration between Washington and Rio de Janeiro that Dr. Aranha is not likely to have moved without the expectation that Washington will recognize General Ramirez.

The timing of Washington's move, or even its occurrence, undoubtedly depends on the advances General Ramirez is willing to make toward the United Nations. The minimum program set up a year and a half ago at Rio de Janeiro and strongly advocated in person by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, was an immediate break of diplomatic relations with Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo.

Results Since Rio

Since then, all of the American Republics except Argentina have taken strong stands. Mexico, Brazil, and Boliiva have gone to war against the Axis. They joined the nine Latin-American countries which were at war before the Rio conferees met.

Argentina never entered the war of 1914-1918, and presumably would not enter this one except by some unforseen chain of events. In the last war, diplomatic relations with Germany were strained, but never broken.

Recognition of the new Argentine military regime by Fascist Spain may be read as part of the Franco-Hitler diplomacy aimed at making Spain the spearhead of Axis influence in Latin America. Berlin and Rome have sought to salvage their last foothold in the Western Hemisphere by playing up to the Argentine revolutionists.

Elements Behind Ramirez

It is unquestionable that the Ramirez regime represents elements in Argentina inclined to go along with the Axis—if such a course were still expedient. The Argentine Army and conservative classes have held out to the last before making any move that could be construed as even mildly opposed to prospects of an Axis triumph.

The situation, bluntly stated, is that the Argentine conservatives have been blasted out of their "prudent neutrality" by the certainty of an Allied victory.

Argentina, already unable to buy arms in the United States or to obtain economic assistance of the kind that is pouring into Brazil and other American countries, had to shift into line. The shift, in characteristic Argentine fashion, is being made with as much conservative face-saving as can be squeezed from an embarrassing situation.

Neighbors' Demands

That Argentina will eventually be compelled to break diplomatic relations with the Axis, or make equivalent advances toward the United Nations, is a foregone conclusion. The other American Republics will not be satisfied with less than the expulsion of German spies and saboteurs now engaged in sinking United Nations ships by their activities on Argentine soil.

The internal political aspects of Argentina's revolt bulk beside the international aspects with almost equal significance.

La Prensa, the great Buenos Aires daily that has steadily insisted on a break with the Axis, has maintained cautious reserve toward the Ramirez regime. Now it has come forward with an editorial conviction that the support of the Argentine people will be won by the Government, through "adjusting its deeds to its promises."

Government's Promise

The Provisional Government has promised officially to draw nearer to its American neighbors in foreign policy.

The Radical Party, or Liberals, commanding more popular votes than any other single group, reportedly has accepted the Ramirez regime.

The Socialists, forming with the Radicals a slender majority in the disbanded Chamber of Deputies, are holding aloof, meanwhile insisting that democratic elements be consulted in the final shaping of Argentine policy.

Not a single Radical or Socialist is included in the Cabinet, which lines up one lone civilian of rightist stamp among the "nonpolitical" generals and admirals.

Unusual Span

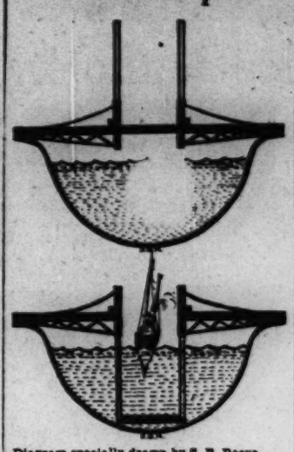

Diagram specially drawn by S. B. Reeve

Submerges for passing ships

Indian Officer Builds Unique Bridge in Iraq

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—News comes from Iraq of a unique type of bridge over the river at the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates near Basra. This bridge has been built so as to allow traffic across, and ships to pass up and down, the river. But instead of the usual method of raising the roadway to allow ships to pass, this is lowered into the water to a sufficient depth for the draft of vessels using the waterway.

The idea of such a bridge was conceived by Brig. Gifford Hull, the Indian Army Engineer in charge of the work. He wanted to get away from the risk involved in building tall towers to support a raised road and light railway, as he had to reckon with monsoon gales, a swiftly running tidal stream, and a muddy river bed. A central span of 30 yards to be raised to allow ships through meant a pretty substantial erection. But why not get away from the monsoon gale conditions by sinking the roadway and thus having only to deal with the consistent tidal troubles.

Brigadier Hull got out his plans and has not only built his bridge, but has done it with native labor of Indian Army Engineers. The bridge spans the Shatt-el-Arab which is the name of the river formed by the combined Tigris and Euphrates.

Hawaii Leading Nation In War Bond Purchases

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Hawaii leads the nation in per capita War Bond purchases and has "set an example for all of us," Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., said June 9.

Statistics compiled by the Treasury, the Secretary said, show that the people of Hawaii have led the quota performance record every month since the quota system was established in May, 1942, and on a monthly per capita basis have bought War Bonds at a rate from two to nearly four times above the average for the nation.

Per capita sales in Hawaii last December were $20.16, compared with $5.43 for the nation, Mr. Morgenthau said.

Liberals Hold Helm in New French Setup

Continued from Page 1

become Commissioner for Information will rejoice intellectuals all over the world who have known his activity as Director of the Institute for Intellectual Co-operation at Paris.

Rapprochement between the French factions has considerably progressed in recent days. Reports from Algiers disclose that during the latest votes on government measures the new Committee of Liberation did not split on faction lines, but that several members of the Fighting French National Committee voted with General Giraud while a former Giraudist supported the Fighting French leader.

This appears to be an important step toward normalization of French political life and toward the slowing down of partisan strife. We may expect that in a near future the lines of cleavage of normal party life will be reconstituted and that moderates or conservatives in both camps will vote against the progressives or radicals from both sides.

However, the amalgamation of the Fighting French and the North African administrations will be a difficult job. Partisan spirit is highly developed among the French military and civil bureaucracy in North Africa.

Strong action on part of the new Committee of Liberation will be necessary to eliminate tendencies which are aiming at breaking off the new French unity. Their resistance may only be overcome if some "die-hards," especially among the French officers corps, are obliged to resign from office.

The story of Marcel Peyrouton's resignation and of General Giraud's threat to arrest General de Gaulle has already been told, but it appears as if this dramatic incident has not been entirely due to an incautious step of the Fighting French leader and of an angry outburst on the part of General Giraud. There have been tendencies among the military camarilla in North Africa to settle internal French difficulties by an act of force and by establishing a purely military French regime.

This danger of a military pronunciamento will remain acute as long as the principle of supremacy of the civil government over the military power has not been clearly established and as long as reactionary officers have not been relieved from actual command.

The new French Government will have to face difficutl administrative problems. The administration of the Fighting French colonies and those of the North African regime will have to be amalgamated. As both groups have accepted republican legality and have invalidated Vichy laws, the difficulty of this operation is by no means insurmountable.

Yet the spirit of the Fighting French colonial administration has been by far more progressive than that of the North African regime. While the de Gaulle administration in Africa, headed by the colored Governor General Felix Eboué has decidedly improved the situation of the natives, while Syria and Lebanon occupied by the British and the Fighting French have been declared independent, the Giraud administration in North Africa has been strongly influenced by the French colonists who stand for all-out white dominion over the native population.

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Warsaw's Ghetto Reaches Depth of Jewish Tragedy

By Martin H. Schwarz

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The last desperate stand of Warsaw's Jewish population when German troops tried to liquidate the Ghetto early in April marked the final phase of a wave of persecution which began over a year ago, when Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler ordered extermination of 50 per cent of the Jewish population of the Polish Government General by the end of 1942.

For three weeks, the Jews barricaded themselves in the Ghetto and desperately fought it out with German elite troops, killing 300 and wounding 2,000 during hand-to-hand battles in the streets. The action began, according to the Polish underground radio, SWIT, on April 12.

Of the 35,000 Jews remaining of the original 400,000 in the Ghetto, 5,000 perished—2,000 in street fighting and 3,000 by fires that swept the district. The surviving 14,000 were deported to the east.

The first resistance against deportation was reported last December when Ghetto inhabitants sought to defend themselves with axes and spades. A month later, local food riots were reported.

Final liquidation of the Warsaw Ghetto began on March 17, 1943. Elite Guards, under orders from the German administrator for the city of Warsaw, entered the Ghetto. They were received by volleys from rifles. Fifty are reported to have been killed.

On the following day, picked SS men were met by fire from machine guns and by hand grenades. These and other war materials had been smuggled into the Ghetto by members of the Polish underground organization, National Guard. At the same time, partisans freed a group of Jews in the Lublin sector who were being taken to the extermination center at Krasnistan.

News about renewed and more serious resistance reached the outside world during a dramatic broadcast by Radio SWIT, on April 21. The announcer said, "Death sentence has been proclaimed on the last 35,000 Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto. Gun salvos are echoing in the streets of Warsaw. Women and children are defending themselves with their bare hands Save us. . . ." Then the transmitter went dead.

Several days later, the Jewish Council of Poland, in an underground message, gave a detailed account of the fighting that went on in the Ghetto:

"For nine days, the Warsaw Ghetto has been heroically fighting the SS troops and the Wehrmacht who have besieged us. The bombardment continues. The Ghetto is in flames. Women and children are perishing. Jewish fighters are inflicting heavy casualties on the enemies and are burning German factories and munitions stores. The enemy has lost 1,000 in dead and wounded. The heroic resistance of the Warsaw Ghetto continues, with a few strongholds holding out."

A dispatch to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency from Kuibyshev, Russia, quotes the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee as reporting that the flags of Poland, Russia, and Britain were flying from buildings of the Warsaw Ghetto, while a fierce battle raged in the ruined Nalevki district and artillery and tanks were used on Muranow Square.

At the same time, Polish guerrillas were reported to have attacked the rear of German troops. Partisans shot and killed two police chiefs who were supervising the deportation.

While fighting continued in the Warsaw Ghetto, the German Ministry of Propaganda started a new wave of anti-Jewish agitation all over Europe, spurred by the report that the Allied bombings of the Möhne and Eder dams were based on the suggestion of a German-Jewish refugee in London. The British Air Ministry subsequently denied that the bombing of the two dams was the idea of a civilian.

The Berlin Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung asked for immediate reprisals, saying: "Whether the family of the Jewish refugee will be found or not, there are still enough Jews to pay for the blasting of the dams."

Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, removed all doubts about the final fate of Jewish deportees from Warsaw and elsewhere, when he editorialized in Das Reich: "The extermination of the Jewish race is of historic importance and there can be no mercy."

Five Sections in Camp

The majority of those evacuated from Warsaw are reported to have been sent to the Tremblinka camp, others to the newly organized extermination center at Majdanek, intended to hold 15,000 prisoners. The camp is under the command of Elite Guards, who employ German as well as Ukrainian wardens. It is divided into five sections: the first for Jews; the second for Poles and Jews condemned to death; the third for prisoners transferred from the Pawiak prison (which was reported stormed during the first days of Jewish resistance in Warsaw); the fourth for victims of street round-ups; the fifth for women.

During a visit to the Government General, last July, Himmler ordered the passing of new decrees aimed at the destruction of the Jewish residents of Poland.

On July 21, 1942, German Elite Guard officers drove up to the building of the Jewish Council and arrested the Chairman of the Council, Dr. Czerniakow, and its other members. They were taken to the Pawiak prison, but later released and informed that an order for the removal of the entire Jewish population of Warsaw had been issued.

At the same time, German troops rushed into houses and began shooting inhabitants on sight. The first victims belonged to the educated classes. Professor Dr. Raszeja, a non-Jewish physician who was on medical duty in the Ghetto, was shot and killed in the street.

The number of persons to be removed from the Ghetto was fixed at 6,000 daily. The deportees were to assemble at points on Stawki Street. Persons subject to deportation were to be handed over to the Germans by Jewish police before 4 p. m. daily. All inmates of homes of the aged and other charitable institutions were to be included in the first contingent.

Other Ghettos Liquidated

On July 23, two German police officers visited the offices of the Jewish Council with instructions for Dr. Czerniakow to deliver 10,000 persons the next day and 7,000 on each subsequent day. The Council Chairman committed suicide and was succeeded by Maximilian Lichtenbaum who was later shot as a hostage. On the following day, 10,000 persons were rounded up in the streets or taken from their homes.

Of 250,000 Jews deported from the Warsaw Ghetto up to Sept. 1, 1942, only two small transports, numbering about 4,000 persons, were known to have been sent eastward in the direction of Brest-Litovsk and Malachowicze, allegedly to be employed on work behind the front line.

The deportations from the Warsaw Ghetto were interrupted during five days, between Aug. 20 to 25. The German machinery for the mass slaughter of Jews was employed during this interval on the liquidation of other Ghettos in Central Poland, including the towns of Falenica, Rembertow, Nowy Dwor, Kaluszyn, and Minsk Mazowiecki.

By the end of July, 1942, a total of 56,089 Warsaw Jews had been sent to the Tremblinka camp. They were followed by 135,120 in August and another 51,969 from Sept. 1 to Sept. 12, according to German statistics.

The underground station SWIT reports that during a period of 15 months close to a millions Jews passed through the Warsaw Ghetto.

Chinese March in India

Associated Press

Link in United Nations Chain

Chinese task forces somewhere in India, where they are assigned to duty, shown as they marched to a railroad station. American officers have been instructing the Chinese on their India mission.

Sweden Asks Air Equality, Role Now Over Atlantic

By Charles E. Gratke

Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor who recently made an extended tour of Scandinavia with a group of American journalists

STOCKHOLM. Delayed — Sweden is making a bid for equality in the air in the postwar world and also for an immediate part in trans-Atlantic aviation.

In both fields, Sweden is offering its geographical location as a steppingstone to Russia as one of the principal inducements.

Negotiations now going on in the United States by SILA—a new amalgamation of the Swedish banking, industrial, and shipping interests—are heightened by the departure of Sweden's greatest commercial flier to the United States. He is to fly with Pan American for several months to learn details of the trans-Atlantic run.

He is Capt. Karl Gunnar Lindner, pioneer of Swedish blind flying and veteran of the present "hop the Skagerrak" service between Stockholm and Scotland, on which Sweden today depends for one of its major contacts with the outside world.

Transport Planes Wanted

SILA, which gains its name from the Swedish equivalent of Swedish Intercontinental Air Transport Company, meanwhile is seeking four Douglas DC-54 transport planes for immediate service. The company's negotiators in the United States, headed by P. A. Norlin, fully understand the priorities on heavy four-motored transport planes. The facilities at Bromma Airfield near Stockholm already are being made ready for big planes, with runways two kilometers long.

Early this year there was a scramble for control of Swedish international air transport. Swedish shipping lines, with a terminus at Göteberg, formed a company capitalized at 6,000,000 to 12,000,000 crowns. A banking and industrial group outbid with plans for a 30,000,000-crown company.

Finally, everything was brought under one tent—Svensk Interkontinental Lufttrafik Aktienbolag—backed by three of Sweden's leading banks—Svenska Handelsbanken, Enskila Banken, seat of the famous Wallenberg interests, and Skandinaviska Kredit Company. It also includes the Johnson ship line, Swedish-American Line, Swedish - America - Mexico Line, Swedish Lloyd, Swedish Pulp Company, and a group of major insurance companies.

Collaboration With ABA

For operating purposes, SILA arranged collaboration with the Swedish Government-controlled air line, ABA, directed by energetic Capt. Karl Floman, under whom Captain Lindner serves. This company, known as ABA from the Swedish for Air Transport Company, will provide operating experience and administrative setup.

But Captain Floman and the commercial backers hope postwar international aviation will be privately owned, and tentative arrangements have been made eventually to escape from governmental strings and place future intercontinental aviation on a competitive, private footing.

Thus, Sweden is greatly interested in the current declaration from semiofficial circles in the United States that postwar aviation will be on a private basis and with freedom of the air. Sweden's entire postwar commercial picture depends on free markets and the reciprocal air arrangements vital thereto.

Some interpretations of the Atlantic Charter from Swedish sources claim that freedom of the air is implied. As the Svenska Dagbladet remarked at the time of the formation of SILA, "When great powers come together after the war to decide the world's fate it will be necessary for small nations to be able to point to something definite lest they be pushed aside."

Safeguard for Peace

One Swedish contention is that, after the war, air contact with Germany had best be in the hands of a neutral so as to avoid difficulties of feeling between the victors and the vanquished. Sweden sees itself as being in a strategic position to undertake such service, but whether the victors will be willing to turn this rich commercial plum over to a neutral who is so far without direct war sacrifice is highly doubted by many.

Another problem in Sweden would be its dependence on foreign factories for transport and passenger planes. Even under pressure of war, Sweden's inventive genius is unequal to the task of building a really first grade aviation industry. It makes some military planes, but largely based on foreign licenses. Swedish engineers have not yet solved the problem of producing high grade big horsepower motors.

Nevertheless, Sweden is proceeding with the greatest possible vigor to use strategic advantages in its current neutral position by building up a vested interest in airways of the future.

Vincent Astor Becomes Naval Reserve Captain

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Third Naval District headquarters said June 9 that Vincent Astor has been promoted to captain in the United States Naval Reserve. Captain Astor, whose present assignment was not disclosed, is attached to the Office of the Eastern Sea Frontier.

'Underground' Paper Fights 'Falangist Tyranny' in Spain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Existence of an "underground" organization of young people in Spain who are actively opposed to "falangist tyranny" is disclosed in a secret newspaper of the organization which has just come to light in Montevideo, Uruguay.

It is called "Youth." Commenting upon it, "Español Democratica," a Montevideo newspaper, says: "The printing and distribution of 'Youth' is one of the stages in the titanic battle which the youth of Spain is carrying on against the Franco regime which oppresses them. It is the love of their country—it is their sacred hatred against the regime that has sunk Spain in the most frightful misery of its history, which makes it possible for the youth of Spain to overcome the material difficulties in order to publish a newspaper.

"Every young person who may be caught by the Francoites with a copy of 'Youth' is immediately shot without any sign of justice solely because for the Franco regime he is a dangerous element, that is to say in other language, a patriot.

"But, in spite of all these difficulties—big things are possible, because the sacrifices are innumerable which these young people make to launch their paper—'Youth' passes from hand to hand by thousands of youths.

"It reaches the shops, the big factories, country folks, students, guerrillas and even the very soldiers of the Spanish army who are beginning to comprehend the ominous politics of the surrender to the Nazis which Franco follows.

"It serves as a guide in deciding political problems, it illuminates and helps the young people to understand their situation under the Franco regime and, above all, it is a formidable medium for the organization of the masses of youth which orients them for the battle in its manifold aspects."

Downed 4 Enemy Planes; Gets Flying Cross Award

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Capt. Hyde Phillips, of New York, who shot down four Japanese planes in less than a month with a Marine aviation unit in the Solomons, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, Marine Corps Headquarters announced today.

Captain Phillips was a second lieutenant at the time of his action last August and September. The Captain is now stationed at the naval air training center, Jacksonville, Fla.

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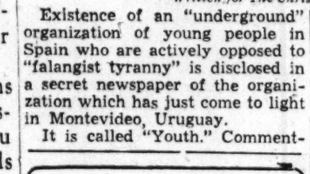

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Butter Roll Back Starts As Subsidy Fight Rages

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—The nation's housewives today began paying their grocers five to six cents less a pound for butter, while Congress and the Office of Price Administration still wrangled over the wisdom of the subsidy policy under which OPA ordered this first roll back.

Richard V. Gilbert, director of OPA research, told a Senate Banking and Currency Investigating Committee that the use of Government subsidies is the only way to encourage more food production within the framework of stable prices, but Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio objected because the OPA had not gone to Congress for specific authority to pay subsidies before it launched on its roll-back program.

The cut in butter prices is the first to become effective under the OPA's new roll back and subsidy program. Government funds paid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to creamery operators will enable butter makers and farmers to make profits enough to encourage increased production at the same time that retail prices paid by the housewife for butter are reduced.

Subsidies Defended

Details of the Government meat-subsidy program have also been announced. The coffee program will be made public shortly.

Mr. Gilbert told the Senate Committee that subsidies are good Government policy because they will make for better price-ceiling enforcement and encourage production at the same time that it reduces the cost of living to the consumer.

He said subsidies would eliminate a large number of successive and complicated price orders necessary under the old system of revising the general price maximum every time there was an increase in the cost of production. This simplification, he argued, will make for better enforcement of OPA ceilings, admittedly now "generally" violated.

His argument that subsidies would help increase production within a framework of stable prices was based on a conviction that the roll back will reduce demands for wage increases which otherwise might have developed into a deterrent to increased farm production.

Taft Cites Objections

Senator Taft bolstered his insistence that the OPA should have gone to Congress for specific authorization to roll back prices of meat, coffee, and butter by means of subsidy, by quotations from the Price Stabilization Act indicating that Congress meant to allow prices to increase when necessary to increase production. Mr. Gilbert pointed out that the same law gave the OPA authority to apply subsidies.

"I'm not saying that Congress is against subsidies, but they ought to be specifically authorized by Congress on specific items," Senator Taft replied.

Mr. Gilbert pointed out that without roll backs, prices are now increasing at the rate of over 1 per cent a month and food prices 2 to 3 per cent a month, making it difficult for the Nattional War Labor Board to deny increasing demands for wage increases. He argued that a subsidy program should have been started a year ago.

Grocers Voice Complaints

Meanwhile, dissatisfaction with OPA continued to be voiced by members of the food trade.

Attendants at a meeting of the Grocery Manufacturers of America in New York yesterday showed their distaste for OPA by indicating that the only hope for adjustment of the industry's problems now lies with the War Food Administration, headed by Chester C. Davis. They said this agency should be given complete power over food pricing, rationing, and production, including manpower and machinery.

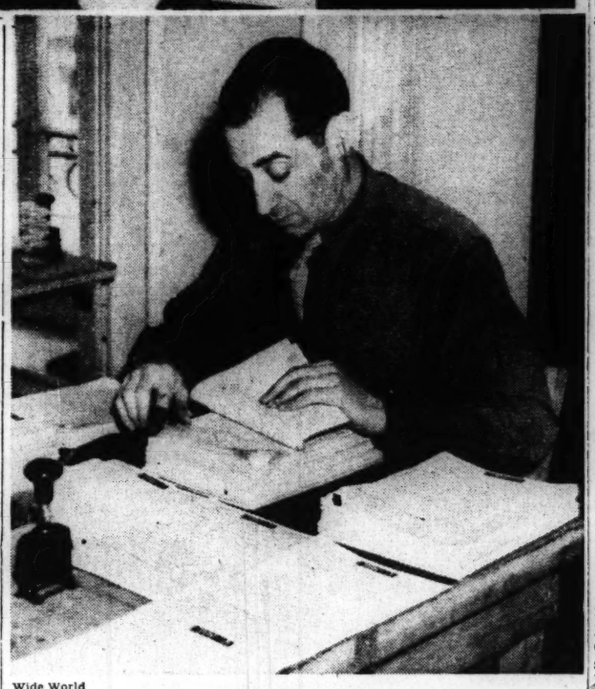
At the same time, Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Administrator of the War Food Administration and Director of the Food Distribution Administration, at a council meeting of the American Retail Federation in New York, urged businessmen to acquire a different "mental attitude" toward Government food regulations by attempting to see the Government's side of the problem as well as their own individual difficulties.

Too many industry representatives have come to Washington without complete facts on the situation.

"Too often, too much time is spent in guessing with both sides arguing in a vacuum," Mr. Hendrickson said.

He urged businessmen not to "turn on the heat" by going to their congressmen until they have consulted the executive agencies in charge of food production and distribution.

V-Mail Must Get Through



Wide World

Speed Is the Goal of System

Post office sorters at London (top) handling some of the thousands of incoming V-mail letters which arrive daily. V-mail saves space and speeds letters to their destination. It is very popular with United States soldiers stationed in Britain. They know that using the microfilm forms gets their letters home much faster, just as the folks at home use it to answer the servicemen. Sorting V-mail letters (below) for western States of the United States.

War Surplus Control Aim Of Congress

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Over Administration opposition, Congress was in the process today of setting itself up as the supersalesman of all time, with an estimated $50,000,000,000 of surplus war material as the bill of goods to be sold.

The House passed and sent to the Senate late yesterday legislation to set up the machinery for disposing of the surplus as soon as the last gun of the war is fired, and the selling probably will be under direct Congressional control.

The preliminary measure provides for the establishing of a joint committee of five Representatives and five Senators to study the situation and recommend a suitable setup.

Ignoring a Presidential suggestion that the Budget Bureau take over surplus equipment, members of the House Committee on Expenditures in executive departments declared the sales program, if not properly handled, could wreck the nation's economy.

While the exact value of surplus material expected to be on hand after the war cannot be determined, Representative Carter Manasco (D) of Alabama, a Committee member, said indications were it would be not less than $50,000,000,000.

"That's a lot of money and a lot of material to be disposed of," Mr. Manasco commented, "and unless it is handled properly the effects could be disastrous. When you consider the fact that there was only about $4,500,000,000 worth of war material sold after the last war and the trouble it caused, you can get an idea of how vast this problem is."

Mr. Manasco estimated there would be 20,000,000 pairs of shoes, 30,000,000 blankets, thousands of jeeps and other vehicles, and such miscellaneous items as concentrated foods, machine tools, and other articles, in addition to buildings.

McMurray of N. Y. Heads Navy Yard Metal Workers

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—John McMurray of the New York Navy Yard Metal Trades Council was elected President of the Council for all East Coast Navy Yards at a three-day meeting which closed here June 9.

More than 100 delegates from the six East Coast yards attended the conference which reiterated the Council's stand in support of the Navy's policy of establishing war production committees in each yard to stimulate war production.

The delegates voted their pledge to continue to co-operate with such committees in every way possible.

Signs Point to Roosevelt Choosing to Run in 1944

Continued from Page 1

the other. In fact, to anyone at all familiar with the political history of the past decade and of the current state of the world, Mr. Roosevelt seeking a fourth term is Mr. Roosevelt in character. To forswear it would be, to say the least, a magnificent gesture of self-abnegation. But it would violently depart from the Roosevelt form.

"This is not to say what his congenital haters would allege—namely, that Mr. Roosevelt had such a protracted tenure in mind when he took office. What he had in mind, among other things, was an acute sense of his own destiny. This—as it has grown with the years and succeeding crises—is something considerably more than the feeling that he knows the ropes or that to change horses while crossing a stream is risky business. In a more evangelical era, the President's feeling about himself would have been described as a sense of mission—a single-minded belief, devoid of meekness, that he had 'come to the kingdom for such a time as this.'

Now on Global Level

"In any other presidential period, at least since Jefferson's, 'such a time,' after eight years, would have run out. But not in Mr. Roosevelt's. His times have continued to keep pace with his destiny. The emergency has now become global. Mr. Roosevelt aims to be elected for a fourth term because the job to which he now feels called, on the global level, is as far from finished as his job was, on the national level, at the end of the first term.

"That job is to win the war and to insure the peace. Winning the war will undoubtedly get major campaign attention. In fact, don't change commanders has already been proposed as a campaign slogan. But the President is supremely confident we shall win the war. In regard to the peace, he is much less certain. And it is on that issue that the question of indispensability really begins to figure."

G. O. P. Postwar Plans

As to evolving Republican postwar policy, it is evident that Mr. Spangler is doing everything he can to bridge the schism within the G. O. P. ranks as soon as possible. There is no clue yet how it will be spanned, although Mr. Spangler's councilors draw heavily from the isolationist ranks of the Party in Congress.

After meeting with the congressional members of the Council tonight, Mr. Spangler will go to Columbus, Ohio, to meet personally with as many Republican Governors, who will be attending the Annual Conference of Governors, June 20 to 24, as possible.

"It is then expected," he said today, "that the Council will be called into its first formal session some time later in the summer.

"The two informal sessions are to be held so that members of the Council can begin to co-ordinate their views of procedure to expedite the postwar planning once the actual sessions get under way."

Stimson Refutes Attack on Waacs

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said today that "sinister rumors aimed at destroying the reputation" of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps through charges of immorality "are absolutely and completely false."

"I refer," Mr. Stimson said at a press conference, "to charges of immorality and particularly to the allegation that the War Department has agreed to the issuance of contraceptives and prophylactic equipment to the members of this Corps."

He added that "anything which would interfere with their recruiting or destroy the reputation of the Corps and, by so doing, interfere with increase in the combat strength of our Army, would be of value to the enemy. The repetition of any unfounded rumor concerning this Corps lessens confidence in it and is actually an aid to the enemy."

The Secretary asserted emphatically that any reflection on the WAACS "is in essence a reflection on the whole of American womenhood; for these 65,000 women are a cross section of the womenhood of our nation.

"They are the teachers who taught your children; the wives, sweethearts, sisters, and even mothers of the men who are today fighting to save our freedom. When they are maligned, when vicious rumor destroys their reputations, the effects could reach into our very front lines, injuring the morale of the Army itself. The story of the WAAC is already a fine chapter in the story of American womenhood.

"I emphasize the fact that I have made a thorough investigation of all these rumors. They are completely false."

Army Legal Bureau

The legal bureau of the Army is known as the Judge Advocate General's Department.

Ickes Fines Coal Miners For Walkout

Continued from Page 1

with the announcement that they had been unable to reach agreement with the United Mine Workers.

R. L. Ireland, Jr., who became spokesman, succeeding Charles O'Neill, who led the Central Pennsylvania producers out of the Conference yesterday, told the NWLB that they had been "unable" to agree on any of the matters referred back to collective bargaining May 25.

Edward R. Burke, former Senator from Nebraska and spokesman for the Southern operators, then submitted an 18-page report reviewing the negotiations and describing the basic dispute over the miners' demand for portal-to-portal pay as "nothing but a demand for a wage increase."

The possibility remained that the northern and southern operators who have not yet signed with Mr. Lewis and who represent the bulk of the nation's bituminous coal operations, might attack the Lewis-Pennsylvania settlement at the NWLB sessions.

Mr. Lewis' tactics of piecemeal settlements, however, appeared to be working. Earlier in the week he and the Illinois bituminous operators agreed on a basis for separate negotiations which set the portal-to-portal pay rise at $1.50 a day. The 25,000 United Mine Workers in Illinois are producing 60,000,000 tons annually.

If the Pennsylvania settlement is to stand it must have the approval of Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, because it will call for an increase in the price of coal to the consumer. At a press conference yesterday, Mr. Lewis and Charles O'Neill, leader of the Central Pennsylvania operators, stressed that their agreement was contingent on an increase in the price of coal to meet the larger production costs resulting from the wage rise.

Obviously pleased with the way his strategy was developing, Mr. Lewis announced that the U. M. W. stood willing to sign an agreement with the other operators on the same terms he had reached with Mr. O'Neill. He declined to disclose the exact terms, but on the basis of developments it was believed the contract would provide for a total increase of around $1.50 a day for the miners affected.

This would include $1.25 or more for portal-to-portal or travel time pay, plus an estimated 25 cents a day resulting from minor concessions already granted by the NWLB. Mr. O'Neill had previously been understood as offering $1 a day on the portal-to-portal issue while Mr. Lewis had indicated his willingness to accept $1.50.

The withdrawal of the Pennsylvania operators from the Appalachian Conference was not wholly unexpected. Even though yesterday's meeting ended in a stalemate with charges that it was a "farcial" proceedings, it was understood that Mr. O'Neill was still willing to negotiate with the U. M. W.

"We regret the necessity of taking this action but we represent commercial coal operators who are building up a tremendous financial liability by accumulating payments retroactive to April 1," Mr. O'Neill told reporters. "We are anxious also to get our mines back from government control."

An agreement reached with one or more groups of operators, it was felt, would be calculated to hasten agreements with the others. Signing of an agreement would mean that the June 20 deadline—the end of the present U. M. W. "truce"—would be removed as a menace to America's war production.

What effect an agreement which accorded Mr. Lewis' miners a substantial pay rise would have in persuading other unions to seek new wage increases and all that this would mean to the already-battered "Little Steel" formula governing wage increases, remained to be seen.

Salary Ban Again Upheld in House Vote

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The House, in a disagreement with the Senate, voted again June 8 to cut off the Federal pay roll three employees accused of having been affiliated with subversive organizations.

The three are Dr. Goodwin B. Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., employees of the Federal Communications Commission; and Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands. After Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on un-American Activities, criticized the men, a House subcommittee recently called them unfit for office.

The House inserted in a deficiency appropriation bill a ban on payment of salary to the three, but the Senate inserted an amendment to strike out the ban. On a voice vote June 8, the House refused to accept the amendment.

Proceeding to consider other aspects of the appropriation bill, the House defeated, 204 to 139, a motion that restrictions on the use of presidential emergency funds be removed from the measure.

Modified Antistrike Bill Is Slated for Quick Action

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—House and Senate conferees have agreed on a modified antistrike bill aimed primarily at John L. Lewis but comprehending all war industry and providing a new approach to the whole labor situation.

Prospects are that although Mr. Lewis is the target of the bill he may escape its application by a matter of timing, and that the law will be left, as a principal legacy of the coal strike, on the rest of labor.

The seven government agencies, including the Army and Navy, which told the House Military Affairs Committee that the original House version of the bill would interfere with the "successful prosecution of the war" were scanning the compromise Senate-House draft carefully.

Both Chambers must now approve the new version, the House probably voting on it tomorrow, the Senate shortly thereafter. Sponsors hope to have the bill a law by June 20, when the present Lewis coal truce expires.

Veto Is Possible

Two possibilities, however, have arisen: one, that the coal controversy will be over by that time, and two, that Mr. Roosevelt may veto the measure.

Mr. Lewis again flouted the War Labor Board today when representatives of the United Mine Workers failed to appear at a meeting called to discuss the coal crisis. Under the pending antistrike bill, the WLB would have statutory authority to subpoena witnesses and force appearance. This phase of the measure is the least controversial from the Government's standpoint, and has been long advocated. Congressional suspicion of the WLB is probably responsible for absence of such power now.

As highlights of the revised bill, it would:

Prohibit any strike in a Government-held plant.

Require 30-day notice of a strike in a private war plant and a secret strike ballot. If workers then strike, the Government can take over and criminal penalties will operate against any further strike.

Give the War Labor Board power of subpoena and clear statutory powers.

Bars Political Gifts

Authorize the President specifically to take over strike-bound plants, a power he already has been exercising as commander-in-chief.

Prohibits political contributions by labor unions in any election for Federal office.

Carries a provision interpreted by some conferees as banning further closed shop or maintenance of membership orders by the WLB.

The Senate group accepted the House provision forbidding political contributions by labor unions.

The House dropped a section requiring registration of labor unions.

Another section dropped was one denying Wagner Act benefits and the anti-injunction act for one year to violators of the proposed law.

Conferees dropped a provision which would have permitted appeals of decisons of the NLRB to the courts, on the ground that this might delay settlement of labor disputes.

Penalties were stiffened by including possible civil actions against those willfully failing to conform to the procedure set up for handling war effort labor disputes.

One provision in the bill, described as a joker, would apparently prevent the WLB from approving maintenance of membership clauses in future union contracts, such as have been approved in about 700 cases to date. This is achieved through inclusion of the Wagner Act among laws which the WLB must consider in making its decisions. The Wagner Act forbids discrimination against any worker because he is or is not a member of a labor organization.

Great interest centered on the modified version of the 30-day "cooling off period" and secret strike ballot clause.

The seven Government agencies, led by the Labor Department, had protested that this substituted the satisfactory voluntary no-strike agreement for a legislative system that in effect regularized the right to strike.

As modified, this section imposes a sort of 30-day probationary period, but forbids interruption of production, which is assumed to mean, as one man put it, "You can't strike in the first 30 days, and you cannot strike thereafter."

The Labor Department is frankly hostile to the pending bill.

Except for the coal strike, spokesmen assert, American industrial conditions have been remarkably free from strike interruption. This is the evidence of all seven Government agencies appearing against the original House Smith bill.

The new bill, it is charged, will substitute for existing voluntary machinery which has proved its effectiveness, compulsory anti-strike procedure which may seem to legalize strikes.

Through 1942, Secretary Perkins testified, the number of man-days lost in strikes never exceded 6/100 of 1 per cent of man-days worked, representing "a good and stable situation and one which is not bettered in England or Canada."

With the 1943 coal strike, however, two other big strikes have occurred, and the 1943 record is nowhere near so good as 1942.

A rubber strike occurred in Akron, Ohio, where the WLB handed down a decision limiting wage increases to 3 cents. This case had been pending seven months.

"A Stable Situation"

After a somewhat similar delay involving the selection of an impartial fifth member of a joint labor-management panel, a strike occurred in the Chrysler plant at Detroit.

In both cases workers are now back at their jobs.

Labor Department experts fear that with a 30-day no-strike, secret ballot, provision in the bill, union leaders will automatically arm themselves with a strike vote before they begin negotiations.

Furthermore, where "quickies" occur against the advice of union leadership, it is feared workers will demand that the leaders call strike votes immediately, under the provisions of the new bill.

Under existing no-strike pledges, strikers are, in effect, moral outlaws, but it is feared that the new measure may give them the color of legality.

Servicemen Come First On N. Y. Central's Trains

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—From now on you'll stand a better chance of getting a seat on the New York Central's passenger trains if you're wearing a service uniform.

First break on the coach seats will go to servicemen under a plan announced by the railroad. At Grand Central Station and at other large stations on the line, side gates will be opened first to the men in uniform, and civilians will take what seats are left. The plan was devised to facilitate furlough travel of servicemen.

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Radio Shows Nazi Chiefs on Defensive

By Ernest S. Fiske
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent Berlin Sportpalast meeting, whose radio transmission was recorded in the United States, showed the Nazi leaders unmistakably on the defensive on the home front, too.

Reich Ministers Prof. Albert Speer and Dr. Joseph Goebbels were set to reassure the German public about the Axis prospects for winning the war.

Dr. Speer, in charge of armament production and transport, declared that aerial bombing had not even scratched the Reich's industrial potential. He ascribed this alleged achievement to the "Organization for Industrial Self-Change" and the dispersal of factories.

The "Organization for Self-Change" is an advisory body of 4,000 engineers and technicians who supervise the constant exchange of ideas, experiences and methods within the entire industry.

Those methods that are being used by the most efficient producer in a certain branch of work are introduced by all the other factories.

Dam Damage Minimized

Dispersal of factories, he went on, had removed the bulk of the Reich's war industry out of bombing range. Neither, he asserted, had the damaging of the Eder and Möhne dams affected Germany's energy output. He said that the loss of electric power had been balanced within 24 hours.

The output of munitions, Dr. Speer said, was 8.3 times higher last May than the monthly average of 1941. The output of weapons of all calibers had risen by 400 per cent and 13½ times as many tanks were delivered last May than during the entire year 1941. As to plane production, the Minister said only that it was "many times above than of 1941," but he withheld figures, even percentage figures.

He announced that recent locomotive production was four times above the monthly average of 1941.

To dispel possible apprehension lest raw material and labor resources would soon be exhausted by the tremendously increased demands, Dr. Speer disclosed that new inventions, especially in metallurgics, and improved working methods had allowed the nation to manage with a labor army increased by merely 23 per cent, while even lowering certain raw material requirements by as much as 50 and 90 per cent.

Unconvincing Figures

Nazi statistics are notoriously unreliable. Yet even if Dr. Speer's figures were correct they would not prove that Germany is better equipped now than she was two years ago. The Minister glossed over the enormous losses which Germany had sustained during the last 12 months and over the expansion of the front from 2,000 to 12,000 miles.

Furthermore, Dr. Speer himself stated that "countless factories" that could not be utilized for war purposes were closed down, and he warned of still more and heavier sacrifices to come.

Expressed in less indirect language, the Axis has reached the limit of its industrial capacity. And within this limit there is no room whatsoever for production of civilian goods. The question what would happen if the demand for weapons were to rise sharply, was answered with the weak statement: "We firmly intend not only to maintain but also to raise our output."

Goebbels Promises Revenge

Dr. Goebbels promised revenge for the air raids, final victory through the U-boats, and complete extermination of the European Jews.

"The hearts of our people," he said, "are burning with hatred but they will not be consumed by the fire."

"One day," he predicted, "the hour of our revenge will strike, and the revenge will be terrible."

Although he asserted that the damage done by German submarines was more devastating than the destruction inflicted by air raids on German cities, he did not repeat his boast of a few weeks ago that the U-boats "held Great Britain at her throat." He merely announced that some day the U-boats would "sever the lifelines of the United Nations."

Dr. Goebbels explained the recent setback in U-boat successes as one of the natural periodical pauses that are germane to submarine warfare. "In the end," he proclaimed, "the scale will be tipped in our favor."

"Jewish Conspiracy"

Dr. Goebbels reached the peak of his passion when he turned to what he called the "Jewish world conspiracy," which, as he complained, some of his fellow-countrymen were still unable to understand.

He admitted that the Nazi Government was bent on exterminating all of the 5,000,000 Jews in Europe and declared that their extermination was not a question of humanitarianism but of the safety of Europe.

In his concluding sentences, Dr. Goebbels praised Adolf Hitler as the guarantor of Germany's victory and threatened with the supreme penalty anyone who was in doubt about the outcome of the war.

Applause and Sieg-heiling were less deafening than on previous occasions. They reached their full strength only after Dr. Goebbels' promise of revenge for the air raids. That was an understandable reaction but hardly any proof of perfect harmony between government and people.

Always a Drop to Drink

Associated Press

Navy Perfects Sea-Water Purifier

Carrying through the process of making sea water drinkable, Lieut. William V. Consolazio demonstrates for the press the light plastic equipment to be included in rubber life rafts in aircraft to provide drinking water for fliers cast adrift on the seas. Two small blocks of chemicals and four plastic bags comprise the entire outfit. Lieut. J. G. Gross, at right, samples sea water.

Trip on U. S. 'Flat Top' Proves Carrier Expansion

Continued from Page 1

been in the Pacific for some months, is now engaging for the first time on a battle mission in this area.

It was sent out with other warships in a task force on a defensive mission, but when action did not take place the cruise resolved into one of gaining valuable practice in getting the knack of operating in battle formation with other warships.

This is one of the most difficult tasks for a carrier. Not only must it perform its own job of getting offensive and defensive aircraft into the air at the right moment, but must maintain its position in the ship formation even while maneuvering into the wind for landing or putting out planes. It usually takes as long as three months to achieve smooth operation.

Clock-like Precision

This ship has apparently accomplished it in one cruise under the tutelage of a Captain and a Flight Officer who have seen many battles in which carriers fought. I stood for hours on the "island" or superstructure of the ship watching planes take off on antisubmarine patrols and land after a few hours on a tiny patch of the steel deck with clock-like precision and record time.

It seemed easy but experience has shown it to be one of the most hazardous of plane maneuvers, even without the distractions of battle.

These pilot veterans with the aid of the all-important officers who stand at the tip end of the flight deck, ducking wing tips while signaling with little paddles the approaching landing planes, had no single operation landing mishap—a comparatively unusual achievement.

Based on the earlier experience of this correspondent in observing a carrier task force operating in a battle area it was apparent that formation and maneuvering had undergone marked improvement.

Series of Mock Battles

It is a ticklish job wheeling a dozen or more warships spread out in a five-mile area in a 90 degree turn, take on a couple of squadrons of aircraft in the high wind and return to their base coursewards, all the time retaining the same relative position. It is the foundation of battle maneuvering which in the past has resulted in costly operational losses.

Although we were unfortunate in not contacting the enemy on this trip the pilots were relieved of the monotony of routine flights and battle watch shifts by a series of mock aerial battles.

I took part in one of these attacks, taking off from the deck in the cockpit of an Avenger torpedo bomber. Climbing to about 15,000 feet in formation with a dozen other planes our mission was to avoid interceptor fighters and locate and attack an enemy force which in reality was part of our task force which split off for the mock attack.

Above the clouds we could neither see our own task force, enemy target, nor the enemy's interceptors. Yet we went precisely to the target.

When we finally sighted the target the squadron leader signaled tally ho and we peeled off one by one, zooming down through the cloud bank in a power dive at 300 knots or more. Averting interceptor fighters, we began an attack which had many of the sensations one experiences in the real thing.

A Difficult Maneuver

Veteran pilots who have sunk many enemy ships dived their ships to the wave tops and through a series of breath-taking wing end banks zigzagged close to the prey, seeking a propitious moment to release torpedoes.

This is a particularly difficult maneuver for if a plane is not on an even keel at the right height off the water at the time of launching, the torpedo will hit at the wrong angle on the water and will broach to and very likely explode prematurely. The new method of attack includes skip bombing in which bombs are skipped over the water into the target's hull at close range.

Many strides have been made in the operation of carriers such as this one, and considering that Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., began the war in the Pacific as commander of a carrier task force and is still probably the strongest carrier proponent, it is likely that the majestic flat top, such as this one, will play an increasingly important role in the Pacific war.

Marooned to Soon Drink 'Sea Water'

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—A practical method for men marooned in lifeboats or rafts to make drinking water from the sea has been devised by the Navy, it was announced.

With a small package of black and white chemicals and three plastic bags, more than a quart of fresh water can be made, two Navy officers demonstrated.

Ten boxes the size of a deck of cards would enable a man to provide himself with drinking water for 20 days, said Lieut. William V. Consolazio of Boston, chief chemist of the Naval Medical Research Institute at Bethesda, Md., where the method was developed.

Capt. William L. Mann of the Navy Medical Corps, under whose direction the research was made, said that mass production of the simple equipment could be started in short order.

The new method is the first making it possible to remove from sea water both the sodium chloride and magnesium chloride which make it unfit to drink. Other ways of taking out the chemicals have been too bulky or not sufficiently complete to be practicable.

War Strategy of the Allied Navies

Continued from Page 1

April that the lairs of the larger ships began to uncovered, when an air raid on La Maddalena, the most northern port in Sardinia, sank the heavy cruiser Trieste and badly damaged a similar vessel.

At about the same time the naval base at La Spezia in Northern Italy was raided, but aside from a destroyer, no Italian ships were found. Recently another raid on this base found three battleships and a cruiser or two in port. The exact results attained in this raid have not been divulged, but if the ships were not destroyed, subsequent raids will turn the trick.

Allied Sea Strategy

Just just as the attacks on the Italian Fleet are only a part of the over-all picture in the Mediterranean, so the Allied naval activities in this theater are only a part of the world-wide scope of Allied sea warfare.

Briefly, Allied naval strength, under present conditions has the following missions:

1. To prevent enemy naval forces getting to sea, or if they do, to bring them into decisive action before they can inflict material damage. The pursuit and destruction of the Bismarck was the successful accomplishment of such a mission.

2. To safeguard convoys from attacks of any nature. These duties are being successfully carried out every day, an outstanding example being the delivery of the huge convoys destined for the campaign in North Africa.

3. To cover the landing of expeditionary forces. In this connection, North Africa can again be cited, together with Guadalcanal, and the prospective landings somewhere in Europe.

These missions seem simple enough, but providing for their execution involves a task of staggering proportions, the essence being to outthink the enemy so that an adequate provision of naval strength is available at the right place at the right time. War on the sea has become a tremendously complicated proposition now that it has developed into a three-dimensional matter, and task forces must be prepared to combat the enemy on the surface, under the surface, and in the air. As these three threats all require special counter measures, their provision adds to the difficulty of planning.

Action in Every Ocean

The United Nations have acquired such a tremendous predominance in naval power that the uninformed can easily be misled into a belief that its maximum potentialities are not being utilized.

However, when it is taken into consideration that the Allied war effort is world-wide in scope, and requires naval co-operation in practically every ocean, some idea can be had of the task which confronts those who are responsible for having sufficient naval strength available for meeting every contingency.

Just at present, in so far as information available to the public is concerned, there are relatively few evidences of naval activities.

Nevertheless, the naval might of the Allies is going about its business without resort to publicity, and undoubtedly has attained many objectives concerning which the public has not been informed. It is known that a strong United States Navy task force participated in the reduction of Attu in the Aleutians, and hints have been given of a considerable expansion of United States bases throughout the Pacific, some of them in close proximity to Japanese-held bases.

Both the United States and British Navies have more than replaced the losses heretofore sustained in all categories of ships, and if the Axis would be accommodating enough to assemble their navies in one ocean, the issue would not long remain in doubt.

As it now stands, the Germans tion to meeting the U-boat menace, may serve to make the actual have a fleet in northern Norwegian waters, spearheaded by the 35,000-ton Tirpitz, a sister ship of the Bismarck. In addition, there may be several smaller battleships and a few cruisers. This fleet has the nuisance value of making it necessary for Allied heavy and attendant units to be held ready to run down the Nazis should they attempt to gain the open sea. It also is probable that battleships must be added to the escort of convoys moving over the northern supply line to Russia.

Japan's navy constitutes the most formidable force under Axis cognizance, but it does not seem probable that Japan is giving more than lip service to Axis agenda, being more interested in serving its own ends, as its navy has suffered severe losses.

It is probable that the bulk of United States naval strength is in the Pacific. The British, after allocating sufficient forces to contain the Nazi surface force in being, must be using part of their remaining strength to patrol their assigned areas in the North and South Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Their fleet definitely has assumed responsibility for control of the entire Mediterranean, and it is doubtful if there are any United States ships in that area except perhaps on temporary duty.

During the World War it was customary to furnish all convoys with a cruiser or battleship escort for protection against any hit-and-run cruiser raider that might be encountered. If this same procedure is now being followed, a very considerable number of such escorts are required.

Long Routes in Pacific

In the Pacific the routes are long, and there is no guarantee that a Japanese raider will not heave in sight. In the Atlantic the airplane convoy system seems at last to have been developed into an efficient method which, in addi- presence of heavy escorting ships with a convoy unnecessary. However, they must be so distributed that they are on call.

This brings up the possibility of an area system of patrol by task forces having been put into effect. Unquestionably some such method must be in force in the Pacific, otherwise the wide reaches of that ocean could not effectively be covered.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

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For Young People

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A Thursday Page

Lone Boy

By Margaret Ann Hubbard

Author of "Seraphina Todd," "The Hickory Limb," etc.

Chapter Eight

A thermometer would have registered a hundred degrees inside the log fence of the lumberyard. The men jammed into the enclosure pulled their hats down over their eyes to shut out some of the glare, and the handful of women baked under their sunbonnets. Nannie Schmouse and her party, along with the few other women who had been brave enough to attend, had been given seats of honor on tiers of baled hay unaccountably stored in one corner. Opposite them, was the wagon from which the judge presided, with a plank laid across for him to sit on, and a water bucket with a tin dipper which served to quench the thirst of the judge and the twenty-four jurymen.

The judge was young, and his hair, steamed into ringlets under his hat, gave him an undesirably youthful air. But his gray eyes could be somber and piercing, as they were now, and he had a knowledge of law in the back of his head. He jerked at the open collar of his plaid shirt. The crowd was uneasy and anxious for a swift conviction, he knew; but he wasn't going to be hurried. The judge glanced down at the old Chinese, sitting where they had put him on a half-sawed log in front of the wagon, his hands dangling limply between his knees, his head bowed. All through the long morning he had said nothing at all. The old fellow wouldn't talk even to Easy Davis, his lawyer. Against Harper Holmes, who represented the state and had all the evidence on his side, Easy didn't have a chance.

Harper was examining Ike Hornaday now, wearing out himself and Ike and the jury. The judge listened also, but he was thinking more of someone opposite him above the heads of the standing crowd. It was the second Posey girl, the one he had seen leading a dromedary out into the hills. Several times during the course of the morning he had caught her watching him closely.

Ellen Jerusha was glad when the judge looked away. She felt very queer, perhaps from the heat.

"Ma, what's keeping Ike?" she whispered.

"I don't know, honey," her mother replied. "But he'll come. Don't you fret."

Harper Holmes sat down. Judge Burton surveyed his barefooted, plaid-shirted jury, twelve on each side of his wagon. He glanced across again at the Posey girl. He knew there was something the matter. He wasn't going to send the jury out until he had at least tried to find out what it was.

"Jimmie July," he said, "you're a prisoner at the bar. You're on trial for your life. But you ain't sayin' a word in your own defense. Why?"

The old man didn't answer. Not only that, but he didn't seem to have heard. He went on staring at the small patch of sunlight on the dust before him, scalloped around with the shadows of men's hats.

Curley Burton looked across again at Ellen Jerusha. He was going to try a shot in the dark.

"There's one witness I'd like to call on my own account," he remarked. "Will Miss ——"

He got no farther. Jimmie suddenly came alive, leaping to his feet with such alacrity that the closely packed crowd moved back, stepping on each other's toes.

"No! No! Me talkee! Me takee gold! Much gold!"

"Is that so?" the judge drawled. The audience was stunned into silence at the sudden confession. "Suppose you tell me now, what time of evenin' did you pay your little visit to Buckhorn's claim?"

Jimmie July talks

The old fellow spread his hands. "Oh, early. Velly early. When lain come."

"When the rain came? Then how did it happen nobody seen you?"

"Whatsa mattah, Judge?" Jimmie asked. "Me all time guilty."

"Well, there ain't nothin' to wait for now!" somebody shouted. "I don't reckon we need no jury to tell us what to do next!"

The crowd roared their agreement. The jury rose. But Ellen Jerusha jumped off the stack of hay, pushed her way through the mob, and scrambled into the wagon before the first of the jurymen had taken a step.

"Judge, listen to me! Please! Jimmie didn't tell the truth! Make the jury sit down and listen!"

"Why, I reckon I'd be glad to," said the judge, for it was what he had been hoping for. He knew there was more to this than met the eye. "All right, men, this trial ain't adjourned! Sit down!"

"But the old feller's guilty—"

"Sit down!"

They sat down quickly. The four guards who had laid hold of Jimmie to drag him off, halted. All eyes turned to Ellen Jerusha in her crumpled pink calico, standing beside the judge in the wagon.

"Now, Miss, what do you want to tell us?" he asked.

Jimmie July stepped forward, gripping the end of the wagon as if by that he could hold back the words Ellen Jerusha was about to say. He opened his lips to speak, his black eyes sad and pleading.

"No, Jimmie, it's no use," she said. "You just won't tell how it was, and—"

"So he ain't tellin' the truth!" one of the jurymen broke in.

"No, because he's brave and honest!" Ellen Jerusha cried, whirling on him. "But I'm going to tell you as much as I know! Jimmie is my friend, you see, and he didn't want me to be brought into it. That's why he confessed. But he isn't the thief! I met him up Dry Gulch on the day of the robbery, while the miners were still at work. The sluicebox hadn't been robbed then. But Jimmie had his gold! I saw it!"

"I move we don't accept this evidence!" cried Harper Holmes. "She's under age. Strike it out!"

"She can't prove it was his gold!" shouted a juryman.

Curley Burton towered above them. "We're listenin' to all the evidence what comes along. Get that, gentlemen? And I want order in this-here court!" The bedlam died down. "Now, Jerry, go on."

Ellen Jerusha was startled. "But—but that's all, Judge! He had the gold, and I saw it, and Slewfoot knows—." She paused.

"Your honor, I must object!" shouted Harper Holmes. "This child is obviously trying to shield the prisoner, and I for one don't believe a word of her story. It's preposterous!"

Curley Burton held up his hand for order, but there could be none now. "The jury will consider the verdict!" was all he could make them hear. In a few moments the twelve jurors were back. A hush settled over the heat-baked throng.

"The prisoner will rise," intoned Curley Burton. "Jury, what is your verdict?"

The foreman took off his hat. "Your honor, we find the prisoner guilty of robbin' Buckhorn Bill's sluicebox, an' likewise the Lazy Lady."

An Expedition Returns

A great "Ah!" of satisfaction rippled over the court. The judge waited a moment.

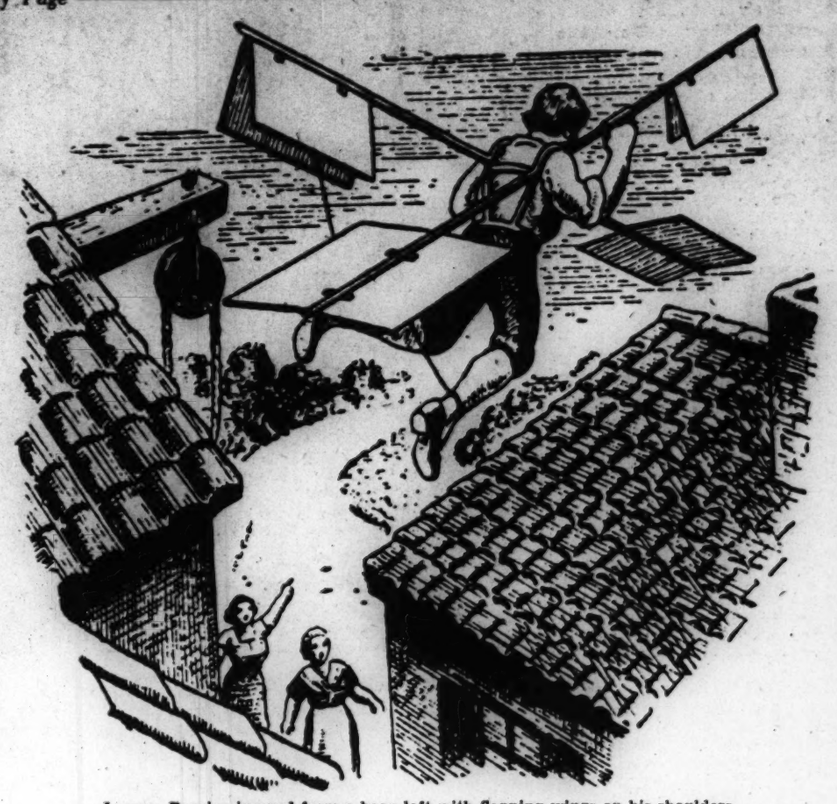
"Do you accept the verdict of the jury?"

The miners drew in their breath for a mighty shout of agreement; but in the split second before they could send it forth, a commotion arose in the street outside—the thunder made by the hoofs of six galloping horses, the bellowing of a voice familiar to Ellen Jerusha. She sprang up to stand on the plank across the wagon box, and from there she could see out over the fence into the street. Slewfoot had come! Not only the original party had returned, but a stranger with them, a rangy, ugly creature bound around with ropes until he resembled a securely tied bundle. Sam and Davey, with Turk and Hi, tumbled off their horses, strange horses that they had ridden bareback without even a halter rope. Sam pulled the gate wide open and Slewfoot, with his gun in the ribs of his prisoner, rode with him through the lane opened by the crowd, right up to the rear of the wagon.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Ellen Jerusha Posey and Turk Schmouse had almost reached the limit of their efforts to help Jimmie July, an old Chinese who was accused of taking gold dust from the miners' sluice boxes. The court had met to try Jimmie in a lumberyard in the boom town of Helena, Montana, that the gold rush of the 1860's had created. Ellen Jerusha was watching the proceedings, seated beside her mother; Turk was in the hills on an expedition led by Slewfoot Barnes in an effort to find the real culprit. They were sure Jimmie was honest, although he had no other friends.



Jacques Besnier jumped from a barn loft with flapping wings on his shoulders

Birds and Balloons

Airplanes and How They Fly—1

By Marshall McClintock

Author of "Millions of Books," "The Story of New England," etc. Illustrated by Arthur Siby

Nature supplied man with two legs for moving over the surface of the earth. They could carry him—if he were young and strong—five or six miles in an hour of walking, nine or ten miles in an hour of running. Man was not satisfied.

He saw the horse speed at more than thirty miles an hour. He caught the horse and tamed him and rode on his back.

He saw fish darting through the water, but when he tried to swim, he found he could go little more than two miles in an hour. So he built a shell of wood that floated on the water. He made paddles and oars to push his craft, and later he hoisted big sails which caught the wind and drove his boat almost as fast as some fish could swim.

Man was still not satisfied. He made what was probably the greatest of his inventions—the wheel. Now horses and oxen could pull great loads in wheeled carts, but man wanted to travel more swiftly than the deer. Even though nature had given him only a frail body in comparison with those of many other creatures on the earth, he had a brain better than any, a great curiosity about everything in the world, and he was never satisfied. He wanted to do and make things bigger, better, faster.

He made fire, and fire turned water into steam. Finally, the power of the expanding steam was harnessed to drive engines more powerful than elephants, engines that could speed vehicles over land and water faster than any other creature. He made new engines using electricity and the explosions from gasoline and petroleum to drive his vehicles faster—more than a hundred miles an hour.

Was man satisfied now? No, man is never satisfied. For hundreds, even thousands, of years he had looked at the birds in the sky and wanted to soar through the air as they did. It was one goal that seemed unattainable. Even fifty years ago, most people believed that man could never fly, but there were always some dreamers who believed, who knew, that they could fly.

Imitating Birds

Thousands of years ago in Greece one of these men fastened a light framework to his arms. To the framework he fixed the feathers of birds, arranging them carefully just as they grew on the wings of birds themselves. Then he leapt from a cliff over the sea. We do not know, but perhaps he glided downward gradually, supported by the wings he had made—a wild hope that he had succeeded filling him for a moment. But then he plunged into the sea.

Some such incident was the beginning of the legend of Daedalus and his son Icarus. They made wings, the tale goes, of birds' feathers, and flew away to escape from the island of Crete. But Icarus, contrary to his father's advice, flew too high, too close to the sun. The sun's heat melted the wax which held the feathers in place. Icarus fell into the sea and was drowned. Many other men were to attempt the impossible as Icarus did before man really learned to fly.

There are old tales from Spain and from China and from Arabia about men who tried to fly. Most of them tried to attach wings to their arms, to sail through the air like birds. It was natural to imitate birds, but for hundreds of years such efforts failed. It was not until men tried a different way of flying that they achieved success.

Men had made machines that traveled faster than the greyhound, but they did not imitate speedy animals in building those machines. They had made swift boats that scarcely resembled fish. But when they turned to thoughts of flying, they tried either to make themselves into birds by changing arms to wings or to make machines with wings that flapped.

One of the earliest records of an actual design for a flying machine is from the notebooks of Leonardo da Vinci, the great Italian painter. He lived during the Renaissance, the great time of awakening when men were filled with a driving curiosity about everything in the world. Leonardo was not content to be a great painter. He filled his notebooks with ideas for all kinds of inventions. His plan for a parachute was the first we know about—and a very good one, too. He sketched the design of a helicopter, a machine with a huge propeller to carry it straight up into the air. But most of his flying ideas went into plans for a machine with flapping wings.

Leonardo's Idea

These plans showed that Leonardo had studied birds carefully, but his machine could not have worked. The flapping wings were to be moved by a man's muscles, and man's muscles are not strong enough to support his weight in the air on wings. This fact was proved in 1680 by an Italian scientist, G. A. Borelli, who actually executed Leonardo's designs. Leonardo made a great contribution to the study of flying, even if his machines were unworkable. He put forth an idea, an idea that gave men hope for years.

In 1675, a Frenchman named Jacques Besnier jumped from a barn loft with flapping wings on his shoulders. He did not crash and break his neck, as all his neighbors thought he would. He sailed over the roof of a little cottage and came to earth several hundred yards away. The flapping surfaces attached to two long poles on his shoulders were big enough to offer some resistance to the wind, and they acted like the wings of a glider, supporting him enough to let him sail to earth. Besnier's success—it was considered a success if you tried to fly and escaped alive—encouraged men to go on with more bird imitations.

Every effort failed, and even most experimenters became convinced that men would never fly. But two brothers in France found a new method of going into the air. The Montgolfier brothers were sons of the owner of a large paper mill. They took very thin paper and made small balloons. The balloons, filled with smoke from a fire, rose into the air, floated away, and soon came to earth.

They built larger and always larger balloons. In 1783 they made one containing 23,000 cubic feet of hot air. A crowd gathered as a fire was built under the opening of the balloon, which was held to the ground by ropes. When smoke and hot air had filled the huge space, the ropes were released and the balloon shot into the air. News of the event spread over the world. Men had actually created something that rose into the air!

Soon, in the presence of the King and Queen of France, the first air passengers went up in a Montgolfier balloon. They were a cock, a duck, and a sheep, and they all landed safely two miles from the starting point.

Scientists understood why the balloons went into the sky. Air, when heated, expands. A cubic foot of cool air may take up two cubic feet of space when heated. So hot air weighs less than cool air, and the air inside the Montgolfier balloons weighed less than the air around it.

Just as something lighter than water will rise to the top of the water, so the light balloon tried to rise to a point where the air was no heavier. The air in the balloon cooled quickly, of course, and the balloon came to earth again.

Florence Bethune Sloan

(To be continued next Thursday)

Speaking of Books

Book Reviews

Post Rider in 1755

People who lived in the thirteen colonies of the new world back in 1755 had serious troubles to face. They were different from those now facing the nation but they, too, called for brave and trusty lads to take perilous journeys, to have steady enough heads to be trusted and yet who were young enough and of adventurous spirit for great undertakings. To unite the thirteen colonies was the vital problem. George Washington wrote to Benjamin Franklin: "Men in each region should correspond with men in others, and so learn to know something of one another's affairs; should learn to lay their problems side by side to agree on decisions that should be for all."

Cornelia Meigs's new book, "Mounted Messenger" (The Macmillan Company, New York. $2), centers around 16-year-old Tom Wetherall and his younger sister Prudence, who lived near Philadelphia. These young people had a part in carrying out the ideas and plans of such leaders as Benjamin Franklin, Colonel Washington and John Adams. Franklin's organization of the postal service for the colonies, sending messengers over all the post roads, forms part of the background for this eventful tale. Tom Wetherall was chosen by Franklin for the road westward, and his experiences as a "mounted messenger," carrying letters first to important people in New England, later into Virginia and beyond, provide high lights of the period. Many readers of the page For Young People have already met Tom and his sister, for this story appeared serially on this page last winter, and they will enjoy finding them again in this attractive book.

A Boy and a Falcon

With the first Viking colony in America for its setting and, for its leading figures, the boy Jon and his falcon, Catherine Cate Coblentz has written an important book, "The Falcon of Eric the Red." Many of the legends and customs of the Vikings are woven into this tale of adventure in which Jon and his falcon—the whitest of all Greenland gyrs, given him by Eric the Red—sail across the water to make a new home in Vineland, as Leif the Lucky had named America. This book is illustrated by Henry C. Pitz. (Longmans, Green and Co., New York. $2.25.)

Book Briefs

"Aircraft Carrier," by Lieut. Robert A. Winston, U. S. N. (Harper and Brothers, New York. $2), contains official U. S. Navy photographs and a brief, interesting text covering the history of the "flat tops" from their beginnings to the part they are playing in World War II.

For wartime model aviation enthusiasts of any age, there's a wealth of up-to-date information in "The Model Plane Annual—1943," edited by David C. Cooke and Jesse Davidson. (Robert M. McBride & Company, New York. $2.50.) Model aviation is more than a sport. It is a practical enterprise, preparing youth for careers in aviation and helping the civilian population, young and old, to spot planes and aid in A. R. P. work.

Florence Bethune Sloan

(To be continued next Thursday)

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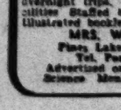
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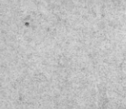
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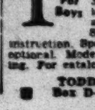
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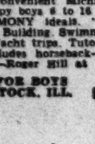
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British War Craftswomen Meet With Century-Old Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An apprenticeship system for girls who want to be engineers, more women for skilled engineering jobs, better shopping facilities for women workers—these were some of the demands of 26 women shop stewards—mothers, wives and girls in their teens—who made industrial history recently when they met in conference at Blackpool for the first time as delegates of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

They represented the 70,000 craftswomen who, since January 1943, had been admitted to this century-old trade union.

"A great step forward on the road of solidarity and democracy on which all our traditions are based," was how President of the Union, Jack Tanner, described women's admission to the Union in his address of welcome.

Women had a large part to play in defending trade unionism while their menfolk were away defending everything they held dear, Mr. Tanner continued.

They had joined the engineering industry to release men for the fighting services and to provide the necessary munitions of war. He therefore urged them to give serious consideration to the question of absenteeism and late coming to work.

The reasons why these conditions were more prevalent with women workers, he said, were threefold: women had come from the lesser discipline of domestic duties and were not accustomed to rigid factory routine; mothers had responsibilities toward their children; and the difficult problem of shopping.

"We are prepared to go a long way to press that women shall have time off and shall receive some preferential treatment in the matter of shopping," Mr. Tanner promised.

There was need for more women on the Joint Production Committees — Committees of workers formed in each factory to consider how output could be speeded up and the best use made of material and labor available. It had been found that women's problems were discussed by only six per cent of these Committees in British factories. There was an average of one woman member to six men.

Policy laid down by the women delegates as incorporating the views of the 70,000 woman engineers they represented included the following:

Absenteeism must be reduced; women must accept transfers to other factories without unreasonable objections; there should be greater training facilities for women in factories and at Government training centers; women are capable of more skilled work than they are already doing; women should get the same wages as men colleagues when trained; part-time women should be able to work longer than 30 hours weekly if they wish, providing they get overtime pay; there should be a system of apprenticeship for girls who want to take up engineering as a career.

Allies Sketch Relief Policy For Areas Retaken From Axis

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Outlines of measures to provide relief for civil populations as Allied armies liberate them from the Axis were sketched for congressional leaders of both parties June 9 as a preliminary to financial proposals.

No estimate of the sums involved came out of the meeting at the White House, but Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas remarked that the cost would be "quite considerable."

"I think it's got to be done," Mr. Rayburn said.

It was understood that the Administration will continue to pay for preliminaries of the program out of emergency funds until Congress returns in September after the summer recess, now planned to begin around July 7.

House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr., of Massachusetts said Herbert H. Lehman, Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, and State Department representatives, "presented a very comprehensive outline of relief for the occupied countries."

"No legislation is needed at this time," he said. "Details of the plan are still to be formulated."

He did not offer an opinion of the plan.

Mr. Rayburn said he understood an organization of 44 nations was contemplated, including the United Nations and those which have broken relations with the Axis.

He said no definite budget had been worked out and it was understood that those sponsoring the plan would do their best to "get each country to do the most possible" in contributing to relief costs.

Feed-Barrel Investigation Conducted in Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 10 (AP)—U. S. Congressmen, members of the Bell Committee Investigating Insular Affairs, peered into a 50-gallon charred barrel exuding a distinct alcoholic odor yesterday afternoon and then listened for two hours while witnesses rolled out a story of how Puerto Rican rum distillers were subsidizing Federal livestock feed imports through the purchase of barrels.

Moe Goldman, Puerto Rican representative of the Younge Grain Company of Peoria, Ill., told of his company's dealings with the Federal Food Distribution Administration in feed and barrels during insistent questioning from Representative Dan R. McGehee (D) of Mississippi, Fred L. Crawford (R) of Michigan, and others after a Customs officer rolled a barrel into the ballroom of the Condado Hotel—scene of the hearings—pounded off the hoops and lifted the lid to a 100-pound bag of feed inside.

Mr. Goldman told the Committee that his firm had been buying bran feed at $40 a ton and was then reselling it to the Federal Food Distribution Administration at $23 a ton. This loss, Mr. Goldman said, was covered by the large profits on the sale of the barrels to Puerto Rican distillers.

The Customs Guard who opened the barrel said that it was one of a shipment of 400 recently unloaded in San Juan from a British freighter consigned to a distiller in the Virgin Islands. He added that the feed was usually shipped in bags.

At this point Lee Miller, whose interest in the proceedings was not made clear, charged that shipping the feed in barrels was "direct chiseling on the United States' war effort." He then told of earlier instances including a large shipment of 10,000 barrels which he said cost the Government $30,000 in freight charges.

Mr. Crawford questioned Mr. Goldman at length on the profits on the barrels which cost $4 each in the United States and sold for $9 in San Juan.

Many Offer Home to Four Youngsters Adrift Since Father Joined the Army

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Francis, William, George, and Arthur hardly can be called homeless brothers—at least 125 persons in the East want to give them a home.

Their pictures and their story stirred the sympathy of so many persons that letters, telegrams, and telephone calls have poured into the State Charities Aid Society which has the responsibility of finding a home for the youngsters.

The boys' foster mother, in whose yard the four have victory-gardened assiduously, no longer can keep them. Their father is in military service and their mother is ill somewhere in the South.

Miss Elizabeth Arden, the cosmetician, was one of those anxious to give the boys a home, although they cannot be adopted. The Society said Miss Arden explained that she would care for the boys on her farm near Augusta, Maine, and their mother, too, if she could be found.

The Society concluded that "there now seems no question that the boys will have a new home. It seems a question of who will be lucky enough to get them."

Bloomingdale's Types Things to Come

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—Providing a preview of the time after the war when it may be possible to buy a prefabricated home ready to set down on a house lot within a few hours, seven-piece beach cabanas, toolhouses for the Victory Gardens, and playhouses or other shelters are on sale across the counter at Bloomingdale's department store here today. Makers of the small units said they could be put together in 20 minutes.

The new units, constructed of a building material first used by Admiral Richard Byrd's men in the Antarctic, were said to be airtight, insulated, waterproof, water-resistant, and vermin-proof. Wood strips are used as joints and to frame doors and windows.

They come in three sizes—4 by 6 feet, 6 by 8 feet, and 10 by 12 feet. The small unit has two windows and a door, and larger ones have three windows and a door. Floors are of asbestos treated rock wool, a composition resembling concrete in the two small models and of wood in the larger

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Need for Stand Toward Allies Presses on Spain and Turkey

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 10—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's reference to neutral countries in his June 8 speech makes it clear that the two neutral states occupying the eastern and western ends of the Mediterranean may soon have to decide their attitudes toward the United Nations.

For not the least significant part of Mr. Churchill's statement was his emphasis upon the fact that neutral countries should realize that the democracies will emerge from this war with reserves of "force and faith" which will serve the cause of victory as they have that of war itself.

He issued a warning that it was a mistake "on the part of certain neutrals to suggest that previously unprepared and ill-armed Anglo-Saxon democracies would emerge weakened and prostrate even if victorious." "On the contrary," said the Prime Minister, "we shall be strengthened in force and, I trust, also in faith."

Divided Report

Mr. Churchill might further have pointed out that Anglo-American relations were at the moment so "deeply mixed up" that part of his survey of the war was given to Congress on May 19 and the rest of it to the House of Commons on June 8—three weeks later. Also, that the nations which found themselves unprepared and weak at the opening of this world war had proved by their victories that they had already caught up with their enemies, and that their confident hope in the future proved that, unlike the Axis powers, they had not been living on their nerves.

The Prime Minister probably had in mind Spain's role during the past few weeks. Generalissimo Francisco Franco's attempts to alleviate the situation for his Axis friends by offers of peace mediation, and condemnation of air bombings, have already received definitive replies from both Great Britain and the United States. In his speech Mr. Churchill made it clear that there will be no negotiating with those who are responsible for starting this war.

"It may be that those guilty races who trumpeted the glories of war at the beginning will be extolling the virtues of peace before the end," said Mr. Churchill. "It would certainly seem right that those who fix on their own terms the moment for ending them."

This is an unequivocal statement that General Franco's attempts to help his totalitarian friends will be flatly rejected here. The United Nations have, in fact, indicated in recent actions that their period of long-suffering toward Spain has ended.

General Franco has indeed had a record run in telling other peoples, especially the democracies, what a low opinion he has of them. He did not hesitate to violate the Tangiers International Statute when the democracies were weak in the Mediterranean.

But with Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham's assumption of sea supremacy in the Mediterranean things have changed. Not only has Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden plainly told the Caudillo to bury his "no victory" peace offer but there has been in Britain a public showing of the damning film, "Inside Fascist Spain" and the BBC in European services has been talking of persons who "fill their prisons in the name of Christ."

Franco's Failure

Nowadays no secret is made that not only is it generally realized that General Franco has failed in four years even to mold Spain into any sort of country, but also that his failure would have been worse still were it not for Allied cooperations in Spanish trade, which is necessary because of the United Nations' shipping position to keep Spain from falling into the Axis' lap.

In foreign affairs General Franco has had at last to concede that Germany and Italy cannot win. Hence his colonial aspirations, chief of which appeared to be to seize a large slice of French Morocco, have vanished. Today the formerly disarmed neutral international settlement of Tangiers is as much a part of the Madrid regime as Melilla or Tetuan, but it is questionable whether such an arbitrary act will be allowed to continue into peace.

Berlin Watches

It is also not without significance that if General Franco's Spain [which is by no means representative of the majority of Spaniards] remains at the end of the war it will probably be the only center of Fascism in a world dedicated to the overthrow of that system.

Berlin, in the moments it can spare from conjecturing as to where Allied attacks will fall, is carefully watching all signs of disturbance in Europe's southwestern and southeastern corners. Spain, according to German reports, has of late taken its military preparations seriously and uniforms are to be seen everywhere, evidence of readiness for any eventuality. But unless General Franco and his Falangists are tempted to resort to war as their last escape from an impossible position, Spain will refrain from fighting since results can only be catastrophic for the country and General Franco.

Germany is also looking to Southeast Europe, particularly to possible developments in Turkey. President Inonu's speech on June 8 is praised in Berlin as evidence that Turkey will not depart from its present policy—that it is more determined than ever to continue its armed neutrality.

"This profession of neutrality," the German Government-controlled Transocean news agency writes, "is noteworthy at a time when Anglo-American propaganda is endeavoring to poison Turkish-Axis relations and when London and Washington are mantaining that Turkey can no longer remain neutral."

Turkey's Policy

Turkey undoubtedly is following a realistic policy which, as President Inonu declared, aims at satisfying the "needs of our nation, preservation of our foreign policy, and defense of our country." Just now it shows no great desire to leave armed neutrality for active warfare. Here in London it is felt that such armed neutrality, which is benevolent toward the United Nations, is as much as can be expected.

But there must come a time [development of war in Southeast Europe would determine the exact moment] when Turkey will be compelled to decide whether it will throw in its lot actively with the Allies or continue neutral.

A country in Turkey's position naturally has to consider many things. The state of its own armed preparedness is important, but also with this whether there are not times when risks should not be undertaken so as to obtain certain compensations in the future peace. For Turkey, like other countries in its part of the world, has some political aims which only a United Nations victory can insure—and without Turkey's entry into the war it is hardly conceivable that they will be realized.

Relations between Turkey and the United Nations [including Russia] have considerably improved during the past few months so that closest co-operation between all of them at an appropriate moment is expected in many quarters here.

Madame Chiang Watches the Waves

Associated Press

Generalissimo's Wife Visits Hunter College

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, right center, wife of China's Generalissimo, walks to a reviewing stand to watch a full-dress parade of 2,200 Waves, Spars, and Marine Auxiliaries on the grounds of the Navy Auxiliary Training School at Hunter College, New York. At left with her is the school commandant, Capt. William F. Amsden.

Italian Prisoners Work Hard At Indiana Camp—And Smile

CAMP ATTERBURY, Ind., June 10 (AP)—Farmers, carpenters, cooks, and skilled masonry workers are among the Italian prisoners being held at Camp Atterbury.

Prisoners who are working outside the stockade are better off financially than their companions. They receive 80 cents a day in addition to the regular 10-cents-a-day allowance.

At the camp's 50-acre vegetable garden one group of prisoners hoed tomatoes. Officers said about three fourths of the prisoners, who recently arrived here, were farmers in peacetime Italy and were "very adept at it." They sang as they worked.

At one entrance to the camp another group was carving the name "Camp Atterbury" in a huge rock.

Along one road around the stockade two youthful prisoners were making a stone American flag on a raised spot in the ground. Another group was cutting weeds. About 100 yards from the stockade another group of men were clearing off what once had been a huge pile of scrap left from construction of the barracks. The area was almost entirely clean.

If the meal served newsmen on their trip through the camp was any indication, the cooks know what they are doing—that is, if you like spaghetti and Italian bread. That's the favorite food of the prisoners.

Prisoners keep the barracks in repair. Others work in the prisoner stockade canteen.

But regardless of what they were doing, you saw broad smiles. There were no evidences of dissatisfaction.

The camp has musicians, too, and Col. John L. Gammell, commanding officer, is trying to round up musical instruments for the prisoners. If instruments can be found, he said, he has enough talented musicians to form a 100-piece band.

Prisoners work a maximum of 10 hours a day and six days a week. Some don't work that much, of course, because of lack of jobs for them but the Army is making arrangements to use them on nearby private farms.

French Law Lapses Reported By Nazi-Controlled Paris Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—Economic malpractices in France were responsible for nearly 200,000 persecutions during 1942, the Nazi-controlled Paris Radio declared today in a domestic broadcast which quoted figures published by the Vichy Government's Office of Economic Control.

As reported to the Office of War Information by the Government's Foreign Broadcasting Service, the broadcast said that fines of approximately 500,000 francs were imposed on the French people for minor offenses, while 108,000,000 francs were collected for "more serious" violations in addition to the imposition of 449 prison sentences.

"Moreover," the Vichy Radio continued, "merchandise for, the sum of 57,000,000 francs was seized and 1,588 shops closed down, 304 tradesmen were forbidden to exercise their profession, and 452 decisions of internment were taken.

"The 'black market' alone was responsible for 1,859 arrests and for the seizure of various goods totaling more than 628,000,000 francs."

Young Telegrapher Honored by Medal

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 10 (AP)—Cleytus Swanick, 16, of Melvin, one of the youngest telegraph operators on the Illinois Central Railroad System, has been given a medal by the road for preventing what might have been a serious wreck of the "Hot Shot" St. Louis-Chicago freight train No. 64 at Melvin during the night of April 27.

G. J. Willingham, Division Superintendent, presented the medal at a ceremony attended by veteran railroaders and told the story thus:

Cleytus was preparing to go home from the Melvin station at midnight when he noticed a block signal had turned red. He set off down the tracks to find out why, and discovered that several large Government grain bins had blown over onto the main track, with No. 64 due in a few minutes.

He set fuses along the track to warn the train, telegraphed the dispatcher, telephoned the section foreman, and was back on the spot in time to flag down No. 64 personally.

Cleytus expects to complete his senior year in high school next term and then take up railroading in a big way.

A.N.P.A. Announces 1943 Essay Contest

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—The title of the third annual essay competition sponsored by the American Newspaper Publishers Association for the $500 A. N. P. A. journalism award will be "Newspaper Achievments and Responsibilities in Postwar Re-adjustment," the A. N. P. A. announced today.

The competition is open to graduate or undergraduate students enrolled in regularly organized journalism schools and departments. The winner will receive $500 and a gold medal. Second and third prizes will be silver and bronze medals.

Limited to 2,500 words, the essays must be submitted to the A. N. P. A. office by January ??, 1944. Students who have received their master's degrees in journalism are ineligible.

Rental-Car Firms Allowed To Buy New Automobiles

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration reopened today the sale of new automobiles to firms doing a rental-car business, but specified that popular-priced models bought under the new order could be rented only to essential workers having ration certificates entitling them to rent cars.

These limitations were put on hard-top cars with a manufacturer's list price of less than $1,500. The rental companies also must get rationing certificates from local ration boards before buying new cars.

Nazi Delay in Russia Laid to Air Lack

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General of the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 10—Why with the lessons of the last two years to learn from has Hitler once more allowed the precious weeks of spring and early summer to pass by without doing more than launch local offensives with strictly limited objectives and merely keep up a major resistance to Russian pressure in the Kuban?

It is obvious to any thoughtful student of war that an amphibious operation takes time to prepare. It is only a month since Tunisia fell to Allied arms and its end was unexpectedly sudden. People are therefore willing to accept without much questioning that it hasn't yet been possible to launch a land and sea invasion across the Mediterranean and that the intervening time has probably been very well spent by the Allied air forces in softening the enemy's powers of resistance.

But there is no such obvious explanation for the continued lack of large-scale German operations on the Russian front.

Turning Point of War

It will be remembered that when the Germans struck suddenly and treacherously at Russia in 1941 they didn't do so until June 22. Certainly Hitler had intended to strike sooner; but events in Greece, Yugoslavia, and Crete caused him to waste at least a month and probably six weeks.

Little did the Greeks and Yugoslavs and a handful of British and Dominion troops realize at the time that their exploits against apparently hopeless odds were to be the turning point of World War II.

But this was so because the delay to German plans robbed Hitler of sufficient time in which to crush the Red Army before winter brought some respite to the hard-pressed Russian soldiers.

But the delay did more than that. It exposed German troops to the rigors of Russian winter, with few large towns in their possession to give them shelter, and left them in the open steppes with inadequate supplies of warm clothing.

Despite this lesson Field Marshal Fedor von Bock was equally late in starting in 1942; and the reason is less easy to understand. It is probable that it had proved so difficult to keep the German Army in being through the long Russian winter of 1941 to 1942 that it wasn't found possible to build up the necessary reserves of munitions and other war stores as well as to keep large armies supplied with the bare necessities of life.

Thus the German General Staff were not ready to launch the grand assault of 1942 on any portion of the Russian front until they had had time during the spring and early summer to assemble reserves of men and munitions.

But the remarkable fact which now presents itself is that the Germans—for the third year running—have allowed weeks of spring and early summer to pass them by. What can have been the reason this time?

Two words suffice for an answer: "Air power."

Five German Air Fleets

The once all-powerful Luftwaffe has surrendered superiority in air to its foes. It is no longer capable of retaining air supremacy on every front, and can only with the greatest difficulty achieve it on any one front.

Estimates of Germany's air strength give an overall figure of about 5,000 first-line aircraft—divided into five air fleets. Two of these fleets are allotted to the Russian front; one is supposed to cover the Mediterranean; another [a small one] watches over Norway and Finland; and a fifth covers France, the Low Countries, and the fatherland. This presumably contains a strategic aerial reserve.

If things were quiet elsewhere Hitler could afford to concentrate his aerial strength against Russia—but up to date he hasn't dared leave the western part of his roofless "Fortress Europe" without some cover against day and night attacks of the British and American bombers; to leave the protection of the southern European coastline against a sea invasion entirely to the Italian air force. He has thus had insufficient air power in Russia to give him a reasonable chance of winning a land offensive.

But the recent 500-bomber raid against Kursk taken in conjunction with the apparent disappearance of the Luftwaffe from the Mediterranean leads me to think that reinforcement of the Russian front at the expense of other theaters may have occurred. Should that be so the eastern calm may soon be shattered.

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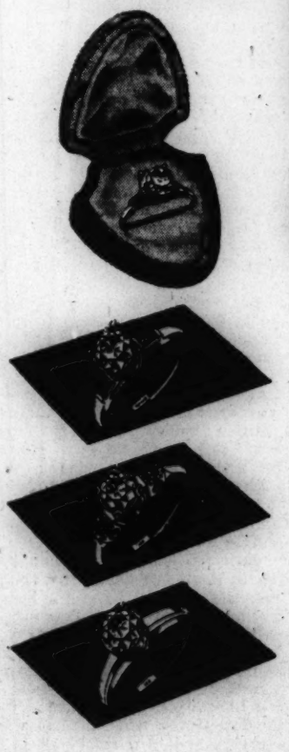
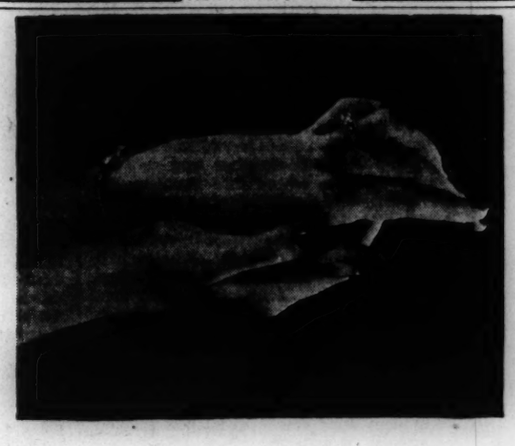
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The Home Forum

An Understanding Heart

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY PEOPLE of good will have echoed the Scriptural passage in I Kings (3:9), **"Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart."** Never has there been a time when the world was more in need of this "understanding heart" in all fields of human endeavor.

The Golden Rule of love for God and man was seen by St. John to demand consistency. In fact, he asked (I John 4:20), **"He that loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"** John had had the advantage of close association with Jesus and had seen the Master express an understanding heart, practically, unfailingly, in all his daily contacts, as he went about his Father's business.

* * *

The natural desire to express to all men the love which is of God and to help them in obtaining happiness, to lighten their burdens by a kindly consideration of their needs and a sympathetic approach to their problems, is encouraged and increased by the teaching of Christian Science. Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 454), **"Love for God and man is the true incentive in both healing and teaching."**

Someone has defined love as "an overwhelming desire to bless," and nothing less than this will enable us to fulfill our obligations as citizens today, perhaps the day of greatest opportunity presented in any age.

How much do those in positions of responsibility and authority, in business, for example, need loving insight and discernment! Perhaps we find difficulty in understanding another's point of view, misunderstanding his motives and what he says. If we sometimes seem frustrated in our efforts to follow the Golden Rule, may it not be because of our failure to attain the art of loving unselfishly?

Our sense of love may be too personal; or if not that, it may be so impersonal as to be abstract rather than a burning desire to love our neighbor as ourself, as the blessed child of God always reflecting His qualities of love, intelligence, health, purity, and joy. Wisdom is needed to express love in the most practical way in the individual circumstances of one's daily contacts—not human wisdom, which is so often based on fear, but the wisdom that is of God.

Christian Science teaches that true wisdom lies in the understanding that God is divine Mind, infinite intelligence, directing us to do that which is right in every circumstance, and that He is also Love, already knowing the need of each of His children. Reflecting this divine Love, man also reflects a right understanding of his brother man.

The daily, practical expression of love for one's fellow man may be shown in many ways—a simple word of cheer and encouragement in place of some gloomy prophecy concerning events or the weather, the sharing of helpful knowledge, an inspiring experience, or good news.

Sometimes one is tempted to shun normal contacts for fear that one may be involved in conditions of error. If such contacts lie in one's path of duty, the understanding of God's love for all His children will enable one to meet and master the situation. How reassuring are the words found on page 385 of Science and Health, **"Whatever it is your duty to do, you can do without harm to yourself."** Surely with "an overwhelming desire to bless," we can rely on the power of divine Love to calm troubled waters and banish fears.

* * *

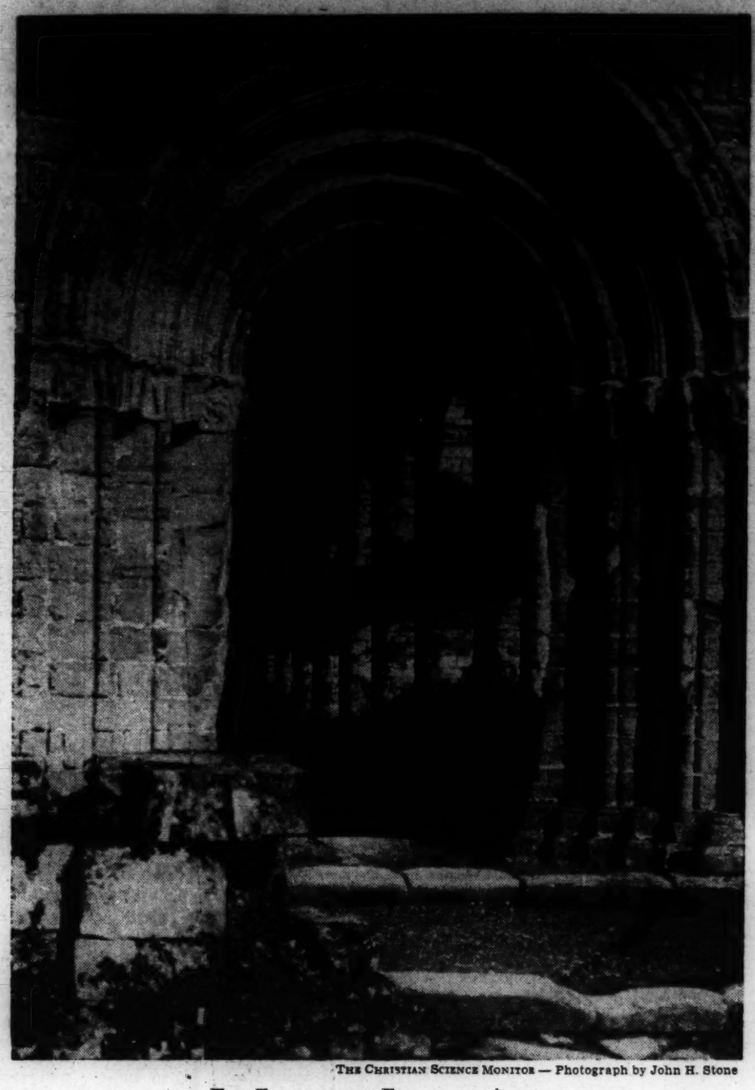
In daily association with others the question of motives constantly arises. A dictionary defines "motive" as "that which incites to action." Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 454), **"Right motives give pinions to thought, and strength and freedom to speech and action."** We need to make sure that our motive for any word or act is pure and wise, the outcome of God's love and wisdom, and divorced from personal considerations. At the same time it is necessary to nullify in our thinking the suggestion that others are acting from inferior motives, and remember that the government of the one Mind is present and in operation.

Here again the understanding of God's protecting care, inculcated by Christian Science, will prevent misdirection, or wrong results. Our efforts are successful when based genuinely and humbly on right motives, born of a spiritual understanding of God and man.

An understanding heart is full of gratitude for the spiritual understanding of God and of man in His image and likeness. This gratitude is a wellspring of love for our fellow man. It prompts us to pray with the poet (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 3):

"Grant then, dear Father-Mother, God,
Whatever else befall,
This largess of a grateful heart
That loves and blesses all."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John H. Stone

THE ENTRANCE TO FOUNTAINS ABBEY

Education

An hour's forest silence
Locked in a dark still pool,
An hour lent to shadows
In a basin silver-cool—
These are the moss-grown cloisters
Where small brooks go to school.

MARIE GILCHRIST

FOUNTAINS ABBEY is reckoned one of the most celebrated monastic ruins in England. The major part of the building dates from the twelfth century. Its ruins lie in a peaceful valley sheltered by rocky hills, three miles from Ripon, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and are comprised in the fine estate of Studley Royal.

The monks who founded the abbey were of the Cistercian order and came from St. Mary's Abbey, York, where they had become dissatisfied with the laxity of the life. Before their new domicile was built, they lived in the greatest poverty, at first in the open, although it was winter when they left York. The yew trees which grow in the valley of the Skell are believed to have provided what little shelter the small company had. Gradually the monks were joined by others and the great building took shape.

Hugh, Dean of St. Peter's, York, joined the little company, bringing with him a valuable collection of books and, what must have been of great assistance to the struggling community, a substantial sum of money. Henry I and other reigning kings of England granted the monks many privileges, until the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII, when the King sold the site of the monastery to Sir Richard Gresham. The property changed hands many times until, in course of events, it passed into the keeping of the Marquis of Ripon.

From a Convoy

I will have trees and flowers and grass,
And a small house that never knew
The sound of sea; plowland shall spread its fans
Before my windows, and green fields
Thread in among it to a low brown hill.
Bright leaves shall press their shapes against my panes,
And living color flame along my sill;
And when I look beyond each curtained square
I'll see the solid earth—quite still!

GODFREY YOUNG

Our Tulips From Turkey

OGIER GHISLAIN DE BUSBECQ is a ringing, romantic name and its possessor had a rich, romantic life. Flemish born, he traveled by horseback through many a country in the service of three emperors. The sixteenth century was a restless century, like our own, full of wanderings and wars. The breaking-down of European boundaries is no new project. Busbecq's masters were hammering at it three hundred years ago, trying to weld all the hard, resistant metals of nations into one solid ring. Sparks flew from the forge of their ambition in every direction, started fires; for France refused to fuse and England sat aloof on her island. The Lowlands and Spain, Austria, Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, and Italy—all these were linked within the Holy Roman Empire.

Patiently here and there Busbecq trotted, striving to spread peace. By profession he was a diplomat, by inclination a plantsman. He had an alert eye and no doubt saw much which we, who circle the globe in ninety-two days, are bound to miss. When you fly above a forest, you glimpse only its treetops! The mysteries within—the work of squirrels, ants, and plants—these you miss, and their play, too. Europe was a forest alive with movement. Soldiers and teachers, traders and crusaders, were riding or walking everywhere. Busbecq took time to watch them. By nature, he was a student both of men and books. Very early he had begun his training at Louvain and Paris and the best universities of Italy. He was well equipped to serve his three emperors. But Queen Mary's court was pale by comparison with that of Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of Turkey, where shortly Busbecq went.

* * *

Here, at the court of the greatest Turkish monarch of all time, the man of Flanders spent eight years as ambassador for the Holy Roman Empire. It was a serious task and often a ticklish one. For a while, Ogier Ghislain de Busbecq cooled his heels inside an oriental prison because of some unfounded suspicion. Nevertheless, he developed a solid admiration for Suleiman, who was called by his own people simply "The Law-giver." It was Europe, gaping from afar at the splendor of Turkish turbans, that titled him "The Magnificent." Suleiman had a wide mind, a mind that leapt beyond the prejudices of period or race. He encouraged poetry and practiced kindness toward his subjects, including Christians within his Moslem empire's boundaries. These things are more important historic facts than his victory over Persia or the power of his Mediterranean fleet.

* * *

From his eastern sojourn, Busbecq brought back a variety of things aside from politics. To Vienna he gave a rare collection of Greek coins and inscriptions. To Europe he gave the tulip! He had found it in a garden on the outskirts of Constantinople (or Istanbul, as we say nowadays) and "paid dear for the seed," so he states. Busbecq was a true plant lover and introduced various novelties, among them the horse-chestnut. But the tulip remains his greatest success!

To be sure, it grew wild all around the Mediterranean, in eastern Europe as well as Asia Minor, far Siberia, China, and Japan. However, the Turks noticed its beauty and deemed it worthy of a place in gardens. Brilliance delighted them and particularly they planted clumps of the slender-petaled gold and scarlet sorts. In the valleys of Bokhara, between the Ural Sea and Caspian, a gorgeous, four-inch, flame blossom flourished. Merchants, climbing slowly over the mountains on mules with stuffed saddle-bags, carried bulbs of this flower to the court of Suleiman. They carried Bokhara's choice, yellow-flecked lapis, too. Well-pleased, the viziers strolled about their gardens, let sun play over their blue-stoned rings and over their bright, brocade turbans—turbans as silky and glistening as the tulips from Bokhara.

* * *

Indeed, our word "tulip" came from the Persian "toliban," meaning "turban," for it was a flower known throughout the Near East and much used in the arts. On rugs and luster plates we often find the pointed buds and slender, outward-bending petals of "Turkish tulips." There is a special grace in these Eastern types that lends itself readily to ornament. The unopened blooms sway on their stems like swans' heads. In my own garden, I have watched them with a peculiar joy. They fascinate me as their square-petaled Dutch descendants never do.

No wonder Ogier Ghislain de Busbecq, ambassador of the Holy Roman Empire, was willing to part with a pretty penny in order to bring this bright grace into Europe. Few read the globe-trotting Fleming's fine Latin prose, but millions delight in his gift of tulips. Incidentally, Busbecq's account of his travels and his stay in Turkey make timely reading right now. First published at Antwerp in 1581, his book has since been translated into French, German, and English.

* * *

Holland is a staunch, sane, thrifty land, yet she lost her head completely when she first saw tulips! Her "Tulip Mania" is now a matter of history. She seized on the flower, began to breed new colors and shapes. By 1624 A. D., bulbs were actually of more value than precious metals—13,000 florins were paid for one bulb of "Semper Augustus"! Forty years later, tulips with two hundred petals apiece appeared. The craze spread into France. The fantastic, ruffled "Parrot Tulips" took the fancy of the French. Europe, it seemed, was utterly bewitched. Suleiman's flower must carry some magic in its gleaming cup!

As early as 1577, the tulip crossed the Channel in the sleeve of Charles de l'Ecluse. Arras, town of tapestries, was his birthplace; but his ardent pursuit of plants took him away from there and history records him as Clusius, professor at Leyden, and perhaps the most famous botanist of his day. Around cottages of Sussex and Surrey, during all the centuries since, Clusius' tulips have continued to bloom; and, long after bombs and blitzes cease, they will rise to brighten the land of Britain.

MARK HORTUS

The Two Great Voices Of France

FRANCE HAS PRODUCED greater genius than Molière: but none more typical of her essential virtues, none so inclusive of those balanced qualities which have won her among European nations the name of protagonist of culture. The self-nourishing pride of Montaigne, the willed humility of Pascal: these are the two great confronting voices of France: and something of the accent and color of them both meets in Molière. The dramatic genius more than another must depend on the immediate response of the group in which he lives. The book of a Villon or a Pascal can move deliberately through the world, creating its gradual public. The play must win at once or disappear. . . .

Deeper genius, more elemental, more monumental, more cerebral, France has produced. But here is an essential drama: the Comedy of a man who, bearing anguish and failure forever with him, achieves gentleness, achieves grace, achieves a healing laughter. In this proud Comedy, the literature of the world can place beside Molière no equal. — Introduction by WALDO FRANK to "Plays" by Molière. (New York: Modern Library.)

Ein verständiges Herz

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VIELE LEUTE von gutem Willen haben die Bibelstelle im 1. Buch der Könige (K. 3, 9) wiederholt gebetet: „So wollest du deinem Knecht geben ein verständiges Herz". Nie hat dieses „verständige Herz" der Welt auf allen Gebieten menschlichen Strebens mehr not getan als heute.

Johannes sah, daß die Goldene Regel der Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen Beständigkeit erfordert. Ja, er fragte (1. Joh. 4, 20): „Wer seinen Bruder nicht liebt, den er sieht, wie kann er Gott lieben, den er nicht sieht?" Johannes hatte sich innigen Vertrautseins mit Jesus erfreut und hatte den Meister in allen seinen täglichen Berührungen, als er seines Vaters Willen tat, ein verständiges Herz zweckmäßig, beständig ausdrücken sehen.

Der natürliche Wunsch, gegen alle Menschen die Liebe auszudrücken, die von Gott ist, und ihnen zu helfen, Freudigkeit zu erlangen, ihre Lasten durch freundliche Berücksichtigung ihrer Bedürfnisse und teilnehmendes Herantreten an ihre Probleme zu erleichtern, wird durch die Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft angespornt und vergrößert. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 454): „Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen ist der wahre Ansporn zum Heilen und zum Lehren".

Jemand hat Liebe als „ein überwältigendes Verlangen zu segnen" definiert, und nichts Geringeres als dies wird uns befähigen, unsere Verpflichtungen als Bürger heute, vielleicht dem Tage der je gebotenen größten Gelegenheit, zu erfüllen.

Wie sehr bedürfen Personen in verantwortlichen und maßgebenden Stellungen, z. B im Geschäft, liebevoller Einsicht und Urteilskraft! Vielleicht fällt es uns schwer, den Gesichtspunkt eines andern zu verstehen, da wir seine Beweggründe und das, was er sagt, mißverstehen. Scheint es manchmal, daß unsere Bemühungen, die Goldene Regel zu befolgen, durchkreuzt werden, so kommt es wohl davon, daß wir die Kunst selbstlosen Liebens nicht erlangen.

Unser Sinn der Liebe kann zu persönlich sein; oder er kann so unpersönlich sein, daß er eher abstrakt als ein brennendes Verlangen ist, unsern Nächsten wie uns selber zu lieben, ihn zu lieben als das gesegnete Kind Gottes, das immer Seine Eigenschaften Liebe, Intelligenz, Gesundheit, Reinheit und Freude widerspiegelt. Weisheit ist nötig, um Liebe auf die praktischste Art in den einzelnen Angelegenheiten unseres täglichen Umgangs auszudrücken—nicht menschliche Weisheit, die so oft auf Furcht gegründet ist, sondern die Weisheit, die von Gott ist.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß wahre Weisheit in dem Verständnis liegt, daß Gott das göttliche Gemüt, die unendliche Intelligenz ist, die uns leitet, zu tun, was unter allen Umständen recht ist, und daß Er auch die Liebe ist und schon weiß, was jedem von Seinen Kindern not tut. Diese göttliche Liebe widerspiegelnd, spiegelt der Mensch auch ein rechtes Verständnis seines Mitmenschen wider.

Der tägliche, praktische Ausdruck der Liebe zu unserem Mitmenschen kann auf viele Arten gezeigt werden: durch ein einfaches erheiterndes und ermutigendes Wort statt einer verdrießlichen Prophezeiung von Ereignissen oder vom Wetter; durch das Teilen hilfreichen Wissens, einer inspirierenden Erfahrung oder guter Nachrichten mit ihnen.

Manchmal ist man versucht, einen normalen Umgang mit anderen zu meiden aus Furcht, man könnte in Irrtumszustände verwickelt werden. Wenn solche Berührungen mit anderen zu unserer Pflicht gehören, befähigt uns das Verständnis der Liebe Gottes zu allen Seinen Kindern, der Lage gerecht zu werden und sie zu meistern. Wie beruhigend die Worte auf Seite 385 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit sind: „Alles, was zu tun deine Pflicht ist, kannst du tun, ohne dir zu schaden". Mit „einem überwältigenden Verlangen zu segnen", können wir uns sicher darauf verlassen, daß die Macht der göttlichen Liebe die unruhigen Wasser stillen und Befürchtungen verbannen wird.

Im täglichen Verkehr mit anderen erhebt sich beständig die Frage der Beweggründe. Ein Wörterbuch erklärt „Beweggrund" als „das, was zur Handlung antreibt". Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit. S. 454): „Rechte Beweggründe geben dem Gedanken Schwingen un der Rede und Handlung Stärke und Freiheit". Wir müssen uns vergewissern, daß unser Beweggrund für jedes Wort und jede Handlung rein und weise, das Ergebnis der Liebe und Weisheit Gottes und frei von persönlichen Erwägungen ist. Gleichzeitig müssen wir in unserem Denken die Einflüsterung, daß andere aus niedrigen Beweggründen handeln, zerstören und wissen, daß die Regierung des einen Gemüts gegenwärtig ist und wirkt.

Auch hier wird das von der Christlichen Wissenschaft eingeschärfte Verständnis der schützenden Fürsorge Gottes Irreführungen oder falsche Ergebnisse verhindern. Unsere Bemühungen sind erfolgreich, wenn sie ehrlich und demütig auf rechte, aus einem geistigen Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen geborene Beweggründe gegründet sind.

Ein verständiges Herz ist voller Dankbarkeit für das geistige Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen in Seinem Bild und Gleichnis. Diese Dankbarkeit ist eine Quelle der Liebe zu unserem Mitmenschen. Sie läßt uns mit dem Dichter beten (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 3):

„Gib uns, o Vater-Mutter, Gott,
Was uns auch sonst begegnet,
Von tiefem Dank erfüllt ein Herz,
Das alle liebt und segnet".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

A Certain Day

This is that certain day I plan to keep
Forever, yet no camera can capture
The scent of balsams and the vivid sweep
Of tanagers in singing, scarlet rapture.
A symphony may quote the whippoorwill
And vesper thrush, but it cannot explain
The purple tide of thistles on the hill,
Or the little silver footprints of the rain.
The artist with his oils may catch and hold
The rainbow lifting from the water's edge,
But he cannot interpret what was told
By winds among the cattails and the sedge.

I think I know a poet who might pen
This day that I may live it once again.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

Ever Farther Away From Ptolemy

"SIR, HAD I been present at creation, I could have rendered profound advice," remarked King Alphonse X of Castile to his astronomy teacher. That happened one day in the middle of the thirteenth century.

Alphonse's remark was not the flippant statement of a monarch thumbing his nose at the heavens; it was the intelligent reaction of an untrammeled mind to the hodgepodge of complicated nonsense that medieval astronomy had grown to be. . . .

During the two hundred years after the time of Alphonse, the medieval astronomers continued to accumulate observations; they continued also to revise and make even more involved the system of the heavens that had exasperated the king. But dissatisfaction began to grow. The coming dawn of a more scientific age had to await the investigator who would challenge the authority of Ptolemy.

That investigator appeared in the person of Nicolaus Copernicus.

Whether Copernicus was a German or a Pole is of little importance to us, even if there were any solid ground on which to base a decision. He was born on February 19, 1473, in the town of Thorn, which a few years before had passed into the hands of the Poles. . . .

It was an age of dim stirrings of enlightenment. The scholastic pall of medievalism was beginning to be lifted. A new movement called Humanism, inspired by a revival of interest in the things of this world, had been sweeping through Italy. Its influence was now stretching far to the north. In fact, tinges of Humanism were evident in Nicolaus's own home, on the shores of the Baltic, near the very outskirts of civilization. These influences were largely responsible for his family's decision to give him a broad cultural foundation on which he might base his church studies. With Copernicus' matriculation at the University of Cracow, a twenty-six-year period of higher study began that eventually was to ripen into the first great theory of mankind. . . .

On his return to Ermeland he was able to put off service in the cathedral for yet another period. His uncle had very wisely attached Copernicus to his castle at Heilsberg as his personal physician. (Heilsberg was only about ten miles away from the cathedral at Frauenburg.)

Now began a period of great activity for the future theorist. The man who had studied medicine in order to prolong a leave of absence turned out to be an excellent physician, and his services were in demand by many nobles and friends of his uncle. . . . He interested himself in other questions too: politics, currency reform, literature. During his stay at Heilsberg, we find him translating into Latin the poetry of an ancient Greek writer, Theophylactus Dimocatta. The translation is, to be sure, of little interest to a student of the Copernican theory; but it is a sidelight on the character of its translator. . . .

In spite of his wide-ranging activities, he continued to devote nearly half of each day to study and observation of the heavens. During the tedious journey home from Italy, he had had time to examine and weigh all the evidence he had amassed concerning the possible new astronomical system. Every shred of that evidence had taken him farther and farther away from Ptolemy and nearer to something new—quite unheard of since the days of those pagan Greeks—something revolutionary—the movement of the earth around the sun!—From "Architects of Ideas," by ERNEST R. TRATTNER. (New York: Lippincott.)

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with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy,

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Intimate Message: Washington

War Facts ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

The war is entering its climactic phase for the Allies—its anticlimactic phase for the Axis.

The most significant fact to emerge from the recent strategy conferences—in Washington, in North Africa, in the Pacific—is that the United Nations military leaders are agreed, not merely on the next move and the next, but upon the whole prosecution of the war to the very end.

No step will be taken from now on which does not specifically carry forward the newly unified global strategy against both ends of the Axis. Just as the Casablanca conference produced the preface to victory, so the Washington conference produced the complete pattern of victory. Casablanca pledged to fight until the unconditional surrender of the Axis. Washington planned the full details of the battle to encompass the unconditional surrender of the Axis.

There will be no more isolated thrusts on the part of the Allied forces. Events which can be expected to come into view very soon will be the first fruits of the latest Churchill-Roosevelt meeting and they will take on their fullest meaning when evaluated as parts of the unfolding pattern. And obviously the only place that pattern will unfold will be on the battlefields, present and still to come.

It can hardly be without significance that the all-in Anglo-American military conference in Washington brought immediate implementing conferences in the two major theaters of the war, in Europe and in the Pacific. Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, went to Gibraltar and Algiers with Prime Minister Churchill to meet with General Eisenhower and others; and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander of the United States Fleet, flew to the coast to confer with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander of the Pacific Fleet.

The military undertakings which these latest meetings put into motion will not likely be long delayed and when they do reveal themselves in the headlines they will constitute the first important publishable news of strategy decisions unanimously adopted in Washington.

Further, the Anglo-American conferences can now be expected more frequently. That is a sign of the tempo of the coming Allied moves, and it is evidence that the long-range global strategy has now been so thoroughly worked out that the speed of its execution can be stepped up.

It is learned that Russia and China have been fully informed and are in full agreement with the Washington strategy decisions. There appears to be no Chinese or Russian criticism of the American-British plans and the fact that Premier Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, again suggests that large deveuopments in both Europe and Asia are in prospect.

It cannot be said that the United States and Britain are equally satisfied with the Soviet military plans for the next few months because they actually don't know what they are. Moscow continues to be excessively secretive with its Allies, and it is probable that the Americans and British learn more about the distribution of Red Army forces from German underground sources than they do from the Russians themselves—and this might be one reason why the Red Army does so well!

In any event, the Anglo-American High Commands are completely satisfied on two points, that the Russians can fight and that they will fight to the very end. We are proceeding on these two premises without reservation, and unstinting aid to the Soviets is high up on the priorities of the climactic strategy of the war.

The Allies are not counting on any sudden collapse of Hitlerite Germany. It did not figure in any of the recent strategic decisions. But the best military judgment in Washington sees three factors contributing to such a collapse in the coming months.

One is a large-scale counteroffensive by the Red Army during this summer and fall. The other is the increasingly devastating and still unmeasured effects of the bombing of the Axis from Britain and North Africa. These raids may well be doubled in power in the next three months and can conceivably reach a scale and intensity which will crush all defenses before them as they did in the latter stages of the Tunisian campaign. The third is the possible elimination of Italy from the war and I know of no informed military man who thinks that Italy will be jarred from the Axis by soft words or hard threats only.

Important reservation: Whatever the success of the air offensive over Germany, the Allies are not counting on winning the war without a major land operation on the continent of western Europe.

The submarine situation is improving. Those who know the facts warn that the relatively low level of sinkings of the past two months will not likely be maintained, but the Nazi U-boat is not the crippling enemy it was six months ago. We are vastly outproducing the losses in merchant shipping. The greater number of escort vessels and larger air reconnaissance are cutting down more submarines, and there is evidence that the morale of German submarine crews is not what it was.

Large-scale operations on the Soviet-German front are overdue. They can be expected momentarily. And the British and American forces are certainly not going to be playing tiddlywinks to while the time away this summer.

To Change the Subject:

'Black Market' Reaches Hairpins ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

Call in the OPA. There's a "black market" in hairpins, according to the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. It has this information from no less an authority than one of its members whose concern produces half of the national output of these essentials to the construction of the modern hair-do.

Mrs. R. K. Goldberg, President of the Hump Hairpin Manufacturing Company, disclosed some startling facts to the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, as follows:

"Unprinted cards of 10 hairpins each, apparently extracted from commercial cards of 24 each, are being sold at 10 and 20 cents—a profit of 500 per cent.

"One third of a five-cent card is frequently sold for 15 cents.

"Cards containing 10 hairpins of different varieties, some possibly used before, are being sold at 10 to 15 cents each.

"Bobby pins are peddled at two for five cents.

"Hairbows are being bought from street vendors at high prices because they contain six hairpins each."

Mrs. Goldberg thinks one cause of the trouble is that the War Production Board hasn't grasped the importance of the hairpin in the war production picture. It has reduced to 25 per cent the annual allowance of 7,500 tons of steel normally used to pin up the locks of American women. Mrs. Goldberg says that you can't always get even 25 per cent of what you used to have; it's often nearer 18 per cent.

Yet industry, she notes, demands that the girls keep their locks pinned up neatly, and out of the way of machinery. Waves, Waacs, and Spars need bobby pins to look military, she points out. She thinks the WPB just doesn't understand.

What's more, she insists there is no substitute for the carbon steel wire used in hairpin manufacture. Result, she says, is a desperate situation encouraging to the "black market."

Mrs. Goldberg does not, however, explain why pinned-up locks should come into style just as the hairpin shortage loomed. That is one of those things it's pretty hard for anybody to explain. When pins were plentiful, fashion dictated boyish bobs that at most required two bobby pins. There was a time when windblown bobs were in style, and they took no pins at all—just a little wind—to look smart.

Now, with a war on and every bit of steel in demand, along comes fashion to order the locks pinned up in a pompadour. This requires both pins and combs, to say nothing of underpadding. In some industries the soigné coiffure may be necessary as a safety measure, but the majority of women are not working at lathes and arc welding machines.

If the War Production Board heeds Mrs. Goldberg's complaint and looks into the question, it may find that the trouble lies in Hollywood, or wherever it is that styles are hatched these days. If the style can be changed from long to short hair, maybe it will be found that 1,875 tons of carbon steel wire will keep American women's locks in place. Meantime, observers here agree it is a good thing to refuse to patronize the "black market" in bobby pins, even if one must let a wisp of hair go uncontrolled and risk the chance of looking careless.

War Department Cuts Civilian Staff

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Some 100,000 civilian employees of the War Department are to be released "within the next six months," Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson told the House Civil Service Committee June 8.

"We now have 1,305,000 civilian employees," Mr. Patterson said, "but our period of expansion is over. We are and have been shaking down our organization." In July, 1940, the figure was 140,000.

The Committee Chairman, Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, remarked that he had heard there were 150 commissioned officers in the Adjutant General's Department in Newark "doing clerical work."

"Why aren't they in the field where the battles are?" he asked.

Mr. Patterson replied that there are commissioned officers in all branches of the service but added, "if it is assumed that all officers have combat knowledge that assumption is erroneous."

He told the Committee "there are thousands of cases in which we can get needed men for various jobs only by commissioning them."

Cartridge Firm Donates Process

EAST ALTON, Ill., June 10 (AP)—Western Cartridge Company has donated to the Government a patent covering its process of using "nondirectional" steel in the manufacture of ammunition parts, Vice-President John M. Olin announced here.

The process speeds up the changeover from brass to steel for cartridge cases and bullet jackets, and will save millions of pounds of brass, Mr. Olin said.

Ordinary steel has grain, much like wood, he explained, which causes it to crack or draw unevenly while being shaped. The nondirectional steel has no definite grain pattern and may be shaped uniformly.

Want to Do Your Bit?—Home Front Needs You

Office of Civilian Defense has jobs vital to the war effort for 750,000 new workers.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—If you are not doing your share of work toward winning the war, you still can sign up for the home front.

James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense, estimates that about 750,000 new volunteers will be needed this summer to look after children of working mothers, can Victory surpluses and perform other civilian war services as contrasted to protection activities.

Most of these jobs are directed by the 12,500 local civilian defense councils now in existence from coast to coast, but the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington keeps a kind of loose supervision over them all. Washington sends out all kinds of pamphlets and information to guide local councils, but often they are too busy to take time to keep Washington informed as to just what they are doing.

Under Mr. Landis, the OCD has established a United States Citizens' Defense Corps, for civilian-protection work, and a United States Citizens' Service Corps charged with the responsibility of leading the fight against inefficiency and insecurity within the community and with "thus increasing the total striking power of the nation."

The protective work of the OCD has had lots of publicity, but officials feel the civilian war services have not had the national attention they deserve. At the present time, there are about 6,000,000 men and women active in the defense corps as air-raid wardens and other protective works; but only about 3,000,000 in war services.

One of the jobs now under way is mailing out War Ration Book 3. Volunteer offices of local defense councils in the 35 cities designated as mailing centers have recruited the workers.

Another expanding field of community-defense work is child care. Approximately 50,000 volunteer workers already are working in child-care centers or are engaged in canvassing and supervising foster homes to look after children of working mothers. As more and more fathers are taken by Selective Service, the demand for such aids to working mothers is bound to increase.

This summer, OCD also is expecting an increased call for recreation workers who can supervise play for youngsters during school vacations. Some cities already are planning enlarged playground programs in their public parks to meet the needs of children whose mothers will not be home to look after them this summer.

Canning will be another community job that will need volunteer workers as the summer wears on.

Many communities from coast to coast are expected to set up such community canning centers this summer with the output going into individual or community larders for next winter. The few new pressure canners for which WPB recently released metal will probably be assigned on a community basis.

Communities largely shape their own civilian war services, though all sorts of advice is available in Washington if they want to take it. Main object is to get the folks at home to see the relationship between the home front and the war front and to help persons adjust themselves to a wartime economy. Where possible, the civilian-defense council works through existing organizations such as the churches, civic clubs, and fraternal groups.

A unique community service is being rendered in Gary, Ind., by the American Legion which appoints members to deliver casualty telegrams. Men who have been to war themselves receive telegrams from the telegraph companies and deliver them in person to soften the blow of the formal, "The War Department regrets to inform you—"

This spring civilian-defense councils all over the country have been clearing houses for victory garden information. They have arranged for the use of idle land, for plowing, for distribution of garden literature, and already are planning canning and preserving programs which will line pantry shelves with rows of home-processed foods which cost no "points."

Local councils have arranged a variety of wartime sharing programs, including car-sharing, tool-sharing, and shoe exchanges where shoes for growing youngsters can be traded without No. 17 coupons.

Many cities have organized their civilian-defense work on the "block plan." On each block is a special courier of the Government who knows all the answers in regard to vital civilian war effort. The block leader comes around one week explaining rationing, the next asking for scrap rubber, the next to look for vacant rooms for war workers, and the next to sell War Bonds.

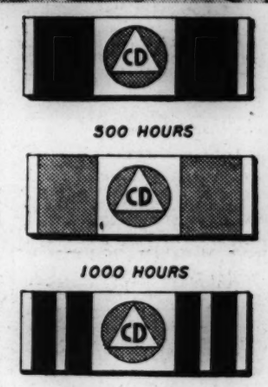
Though approximately 12,000,000 persons are registered with their local civilian-defense councils for war jobs, OCD believes there still are many persons with extra time on their hands. A recent survey of 300 women of the upper-income brackets in New York showed that 58 per cent of them were doing no war work. Many said they had no time, though it was observed that matinee tickets are in greater demand in New York than ever before.

To enhance the prestige of civilian defense, Mr. Landis recently gave workers the right to wear an official service bar much like the campaign bars of the armed services.

The award will be given to civilian-defense volunteers with 500 or more hours of service wherever local defense councils agree. Six bars have been authorized, ranging from 500 to 5,000 hours of service.

The award is a woven ribbon bar suitable to be worn on the lapel or above the left breast pocket.

"This is simply a merited recognition of the importance of the civilian's role in this war," Director Landis told local councils. "Never before has the issue of victory depended so much upon civilian effort. It is fitting that we recognize those who, though they cannot man a gun or wield a bayonet, recognize their responsibility as civilians and are in this war with all they have to give."

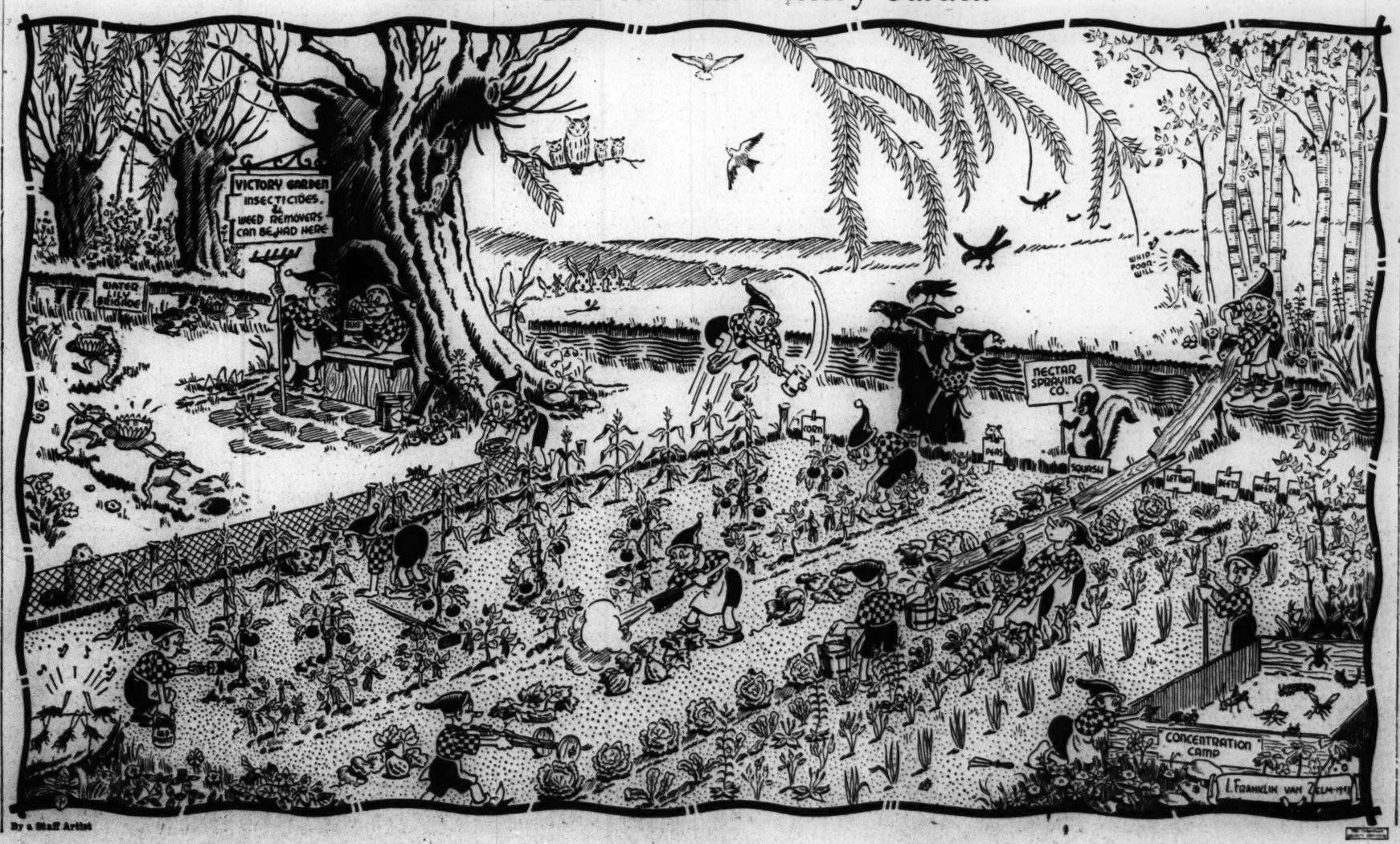


Press Radio Bureau; Office of War Information

Essential Service on the Home Front

Top left—The proud homemaker puts up an Office of Civilian Defense poster which says: "This Is a V Home." Right—One of the community plots of home victory gardens to be seen today all across the United States. Center left—Members of a Share-the-Ride Club off to work at a defense plant. Right—A working mother brings her youngest into a community child-care center which is run by civilian defense workers. Lower left—Some of the official service bars authorized by the OCD for awarding to civilian defense workers according to the number of hours served.

How to Care for Your Victory Garden



By a Staff Artist

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Sales Today (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 887,568
1947 volume to date 156,902,928
1942 volume to date 47,233,813

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Today	51.5	Prev. day	51.4
Month ago	50.6	Year ago	35.8
1943 high	52.2	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	6	62	62	62	
Air & Str 1½pg ♦	10	47½	47½	47½	+5
Acme Sti (3)	1	52	52	52	
Adams Exp (.35g)	6	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ½pg	1	31	31	31	
Adv Reduction (1a)	16	48⅜	47¾	47¾	
Alaska Juneau	18	6⅞	6	6	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	16	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegh pf $30wd	4	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	3	34	33½	33½	—1
Allegh Ludl 5.70g	8	27¼	27	27¼	
Allen Indust ⅜a	4	11	10¾	10¾	
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	5	158	156½	156½	—1
Allied Mills (1½g)	3	23½	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
Allied Strs (.45g)	5	17¼	13¼	13¼	
Allied St pf (5)	1	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½pa	18	37¾	37½	37½	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem (½g)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	5	84	83½	83½	— ¼
Am Ag Chem 1.20	120	30⅛	29½	30¼	+ ⅝
Am Airlines 1½pd	4	69	68¾	68¾	
Am Bank Note .40a	♦1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Am Bank N pf 3	♦	30	57	57	
Am Bosch (1ae)	7	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh 1.40g	3	39¾	39	39¾	+ ¾
Am Cable & Rad	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Am Can (3)	3	86⅛	85½	85½	— ½
Am Ch & Cable 1g	4	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
Am Car&Fdry (2g)	10	43	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Chl pf 5	50	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
Am Chicle (4a)	70	111	111	111	
Am Cryn Sug (1½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
Am Distill	1	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tilmo	65	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
Am & For Pow	19	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am & F P 2pf	54	23⅝	22¾	23⅜	+ ½
Am-How SS 1½g	6	34⅝	34	34	
Am H&L pf (3)	1	40	40	40	
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	68½	68½	68½	
Am Ice	6	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½pg)	3	50	49½	50	
Am Internat 44g	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	♦ 6	16⅜	16	16	
Am Loco pf 3½pk	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅞
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	3	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Am M & Met 1½g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Am M 6%pf 6	♦ 50	120½	120½	120½	—1½
Am News 1.80	♦ 20	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	33	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	4	31¾	31	31⅛	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	9	28½	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Am Rad & St .30g	128	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Am Rail Mill .40e	24	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
Am RM pf 4½	♦ 70	65½	64⅜	64⅞	— ⅛
Am Saf Raz ½pg	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Am Sapring (1e)	6	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Am Ship B'd 2g	♦ 350	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	10	42	41¾	41¾	
Am Snuff pf 6	♦ 30	148	147¾	148	+2½
Am Sti Fdry (1g)	5	27⅞	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	2	112	111	111	—1¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	156¾	156	156	+ ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	5	61	60½	60⅞	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	♦	1	140	139½	139½	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	27	117⅞	117	117½	
Am Viscose (1g)	7	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	24	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf .6)	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ⅛
Am Woolen	4	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k)	4	72¾	72	72	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	7	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Anaconda 1g	21	28¾	28	28⅛	— ⅛
Anchor H Gl .30g	5	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Anac W&C 1½g	♦ 20	26½	26½	26½	— ⅜
APW Paper	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
Armour Del pf (7)	5	110	110	110	
Arm III	31	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Arm III pr pf	1	62	62	62	
Armstrong Ck 1½g	3	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
Artloom Carp .20g	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Arnold Const (1½)	4	9½	9½	9½	
Asso Dry Gds ½pg	12	12⅝	12½	12½	
Asso DG 1pf 6	♦ 40	88¾	87	88¾	+1
Asso DG 2pf 7	♦ 10	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ⅛
Atch T & S F 3g	4	56⅝	56½	56½	+ ⅛
Atch T & S F pf 5	4	85½	84¾	85½	+1½
Atl Coa Line 1½pg	2	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Atl G&W Ind (3g)	9	29¾	29	29½	+1½
Atl Refining .30g	18	26¼	26	26⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Corp ½pg	9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½pg	♦ 70	63¾	63¾	63¾	
Atlas Pow pf 5	♦ 20	120	120	120	+ ½
Aviation Corp .10g	65	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Baldwin Loco (⅜g)	↑103	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k	♦ 50	50½	50½	50½	
Barber Asph	7	21	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	9	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
Batn Ir Wks (1g)	58	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Bell Aircr (1g)	5	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½pg	♦4	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60g	4	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	33⅞	32⅞	33⅝	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	103	15½	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	17	65¼	64½	64½	— ⅜
Beth Steel pf (7)	♦6	117¼	117¼	117¼	
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	2	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
Black & Dck 1.60	4	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
Blaw-Knox .20g	8	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
Boeing Airp 1g	9	18¼	18	18	
Bohn Al&Brass 2	3	54½	54½	54½	
Bon Ami A (4)	♦ 10	93	93	93	+ ½
Bono Strs 1.60	7	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	
Borden Co (.60g)	14	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	37	35½	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B 1g	2	35½	35⅛	35⅛	
Bridgeport Br ⅛g	8	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	10	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
Bklyn & Q Trans	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Bklyn Un Gas 1⅔g	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Brwn-Balke (1½g)	7	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie (1½g)	24	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
Budd Mfg	14	7⅜	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	♦ 34	108¾	106	107½	— ½
Budd Wheel 1½g	1	9½	9	9	— ⅛
Buffalo Forg .90g	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	6	23⅛	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	34	34	34	— ½
Burling Mills .70g	3	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Burr Add M .60	15	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
Bush Term .20g	♦3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Butler Bros 30g	8	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z 1½g	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	9	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7.20k	♦ 50	78	77	77¾	—3¼
Calif Pack 1½	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	11	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calumet & H .45g	9	8	7¾	8	
Campbell Wyn ½pg	4	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	1	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific	18	10¾	10¼	10¾	
Capital Adm A	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Caro C & O (5)	♦ 10	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅜
Carriers & Gen .20	3	5	5	5	
Case (JI) Co (3g)	♦1	121	121	121	+1¼
Caterpil Trac (2)	8	48⅛	48	48¼	
Celanese 5 pf 5	♦ 40	104	104	104	
Celanese 7 pf 7	♦ 80	113½	113	113	+1
Celanese pr pf 7	♦ 60	124½	124½	124½	— ⅛
Celotex Corp ⅛	9	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	5	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Cent Found .10a	16	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
C III Lt pf 4½	♦ 30	106	106	106	
Cent RR N J	5	16¾	16½	16½	
Cent Vio Sug 2½g	2	23⅞	22⅞	23½	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Cer-teed 6 pf	♦ 2	61½	60	60	
Chain Belt (1½g)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Champ Pap&F 1½g	♦1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	♦ 5	107½	107½	107½	— ⅛
Checker Cab	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	16	44	43¾	43⅞	— ⅛
Chi & E III	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Chi&E III A 1.50g	15	14⅜	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Gt West	12	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 1pk	15	21⅜	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Ord 1½g	12	12⅛	12	12	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	
Chi PT pref2½g	240	54	52	54	+2
Chi R Is & Pac	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 6 pf	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Chickasha C Oil 1	5	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Childs Co	6	3½	3½	3½	
Chrysler Co (1½g)	25	82	81½	81⅝	
City Ice & F 1.20	7	14⅛	14	14¼	
City Invest	♦ 5	49¼	49	49	—2½
City Stores	5	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 1½g	1	38⅛	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
Clev Grnsh Br .90g	5	35⅜	35½	35⅜	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20k	6	44⅞	44½	44½	+ ⅛
Clett Peabody 1g	♦44	32¾	26¾	26	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	♦ 10	113⅛	111⅜	111⅝	— ⅛
Coca-Cola A (3)	♦ 10	63½	63½	63½	+ ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P 1g	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Collins & Ak	13	27⅜	27	27¼	+ ⅛
Colo Fuel & Ir ⅛g	2	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
Colo & So 1pf	♦	10	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅜
Colo & So 4½pf	♦	1	80	80	80	
Colo & So 4pf	♦	1	71	71	71	
Colum Broadc A .60a	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Colum Broadc B	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Colum Gas & El	70	5	4¾	4¾	
Colum G&E 5 pf 5	♦ 40	63½	63½	63½	— ⅛
Colum Pict ⅛a	27	18⅞	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	1	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅛
Com Credit (3)	6	41¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅝
Com Invest Tr 3	11	42½	42	42	— ⅛
Com Solvents .30g	17	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Cumwith & South	152	1	1	1	— ⅛
Con & So pf 3k	9	57½	57	57¼	— ⅛
Conwith Ed .70g	35	24¼	24	24⅛	— ⅛
Consol-Naire (1)	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Cons Cig pr pf6½	♦ 10	104	104	104	+ ⅛
Cons Copper	4	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Cons Edison 1.60	17	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	4	97⅞	97¾	97⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	1	3	3	3	
Cons Film pf (½pk)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Cons Laundries	42	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
Cons Vultee 1½g	8	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Cons R R Cuba pf	11	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	16	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal pf	3	66	64¼	66	+1½
Cont Cr pf 4½	♦	60	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
Container Cp ½pg	5	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Bak (B)	1	20	19⅞	19⅞	
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	109	109	109	+1
Cont Can (1½g)	6	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
Cont Dia Fib .45g	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	48	47¾	48	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .30g	64	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	8	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Corn Exch 2.40	♦ 30	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	5	60	60	60	
Coty Inc (.15g)	4	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Coty Internatl	1	22⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	64	22¼	21⅞	21⅝	
Crane Co cv pf 5	♦ 380	105¼	105	105¼	
Cream of Wh ¾pg	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
Crosley Co (1½e)	5	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Crow Ck & S ½e	4	29½	29¾	29½	
Crown C&S pf 2¼	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Crown Zeller (1)	2	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	♦ 20	94	94	94	
Crucible Steel 2e	10	36	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
Cuba RR pf	♦ 150	21½	21	21¼	+ ¼
Cuban-Am Sug ⅜e	75	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
Cub-Am S cv pf5½	2	106¾	106	106¾	+ ¼
Cudahy Pack	3	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	1	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	27	6½	6½	6¾	
Curtis Pub pf	♦ 20	75	75	75	
Curt P pr pf 1½pk	4	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	61	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ⅛e	7	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer 1½g	13	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Davega Str (.30g)	♦1	7	7	7	+ ½
Davison Chem (1g)	7	17⅜	17⅛	17½	
Decca Records (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	
Deere & Co 1.35e	17	38½	38	38	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	18	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Den & R G W pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Detroit Edison .60e	37	19	18⅞	19	
Devoe & R A 1	♦ 60	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½	3	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ¼
Diam Match pf 1½	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Diam T Motor ½pg	♦1	15	15	15	— ¼
Dist Corp-S pf2.32	14	29	28	29	+1
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	93½	93½	93½	+3
Dome C A 2½g	♦ 150	42½	42½	42½	
Dome Mines h1.20g	12	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Douglas Airc 5e	5	69	68¼	68¼	— ¼
Dow Chem (3)	6	151	150⅜	150½	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1g	2	32⅞	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Duplan Corp (.30g)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
du Pont de N (2g)	7	155	154	154	— ½
Eastern Air L	12	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 3	7	166½	165½	165½	— ¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	40⅞	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
Edison Br Strs .80	2	16½	16½	16½	— ½
El & Mus Ind .06e	3	4½	4½	4½	
El Auto-Lite 1g	10	38¼	37¾	37¾	
Elec Boat (½pg)	5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
El Power & Lt	11	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	3	60½	59¾	60½	+1
El Storage Bat 2	2	40	40	40	+ ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	♦1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	10	7	6⅞	7	
Eng PS $5 pf 5	♦ 110	78	77	78	+2
Erie $5½pf5½	♦	1	80¼	78	80¾	— ¼
Equit Off Bldg	4	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Erie RR (½pg)	1	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR cl (½pg)	30	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
Eureka V Cl ½pg	2	9	9	9	— ¼
Evans Products	14	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	26	26	26	
Exchange Buffet	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Fairbanks Morse 1	3	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	7	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ⅝
Fed Lt & Tr (3½g)	4	16⅞	16¼	16¼	
Fed Mng&Smelt 2g	4	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Fed Mot Tr .20g	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Fed D St pf 4½	♦	1	91½	91¼	91½	+ ⅛
Ferro Enamel	6	17¾	17¾	17⅝	— ⅛
Fic P F Ins 1.60a	4	49⅜	49	49	— ⅛
Firestone T&R 3½g	5	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
First N Strs 2½	7	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
Flintkote (½pg)	3	21¼	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Florence Stove ½g	2	36	35½	36	+ ½
Follansbee Steel	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Follansbee S pf	♦ 30	45¼	45	45	+1
Food Fair Strs (1)	14	13⅜	12½	13⅜	+⅛
Foster Wheeler	8	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Foster Wh pf 7	♦ 90	139½	139	139¾	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	15	12	11¾	12	+1
Freeport Sulph 2	1	36⅛	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	5	31¼	30¾	31	
Gabriel Co (.20g)	54	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Gair (Robt) 1¼e	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	3	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Gen Wood Ind 1½g	16	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gaylord Cont ⅛a	1	13¾	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40e	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (1g)	♦1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .30g	12	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Gen Cable A	1	17	17	17	+ ½
Gen Cab pf3½pk	♦ 80	93⅞	93½	93½	— ⅛
Gen Cigar (1)	3	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	45	38½	38⅜	38½	
Gen Foods .80g	20	41½	40⅝	41⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	2	96¾	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅛
Gen Motors (1g)	57	55¼	54¾	55	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf 5	1	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞	+ ⅜
Gen O Adv .20e	21	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (1½g)	2	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10e	4	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½pg	4	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	10	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Ut pf	4	46	45	45½	+2
Gen Refract .60g	11	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Shoe (1½g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Gen Sti C pf 3k	♦ 20	79	79	79	+ ¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	4	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½pf	11	22⅞	21½	22⅞	+ ½
Gillette S Raz 1½g	3	8¾	8½	8½	
Gimbel Bros .15e	6	11¾	11	11	
Gimbel Br 5& pf 6	1	80½	80½	80½	— ½
Glidden Co (.60g)	♦5	21	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
Gobel (Adolf)	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	5	3⅛	3	3	
Gold & St Tel 6	♦ 3	52¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
Goodrich B F ½pg	3	39⅞	39¼	39¼	+1¼
Goodrich pf (5)	2	56½	56	56½	+ ¼
Goodyear T & R 1e	15	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Goodyear pf (5)	3	100	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅛
Gotham Hos (1.4ag)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Gotham H pf 7	♦ 10	89	89	89	+1
Graham-Paige Mot	27	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Granby C Min .60	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Grand Union	5	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
Granite C S .17½g	7	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	8	5	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	6	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (5a)	18	21⅞	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2½pg	7	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	♦ 20	125½	125½	125½	+ ½
Green (HL) (2a)	2	44¾	44	44¾	+ ⅜
Greyhound Co (1)	7	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
Grum Air Ex 1½e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	63	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	♦ 50	150½	148	150½	+2
Gulf Mob & Ohio	10	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
Gulf M&O pf 2½pg	1	38¼	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
Hall (WF) Print 1			17½	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
Ham Watch pf 6	♦	10	11.6	11.6	11.6	+1
Harb-Walker ½pg	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas G 5	♦ 120	101⅜	101	101¼	+ ⅛
Helme (GW) 3½pg	♦1	69	69	69	
Hercules Motor 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Hercules Powder 1e	1	86	E6	86	
Hercules P pf 6	♦ 10	131½	131½	131½	
Hershey Choc

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

FCC Power Over Radio Stations Hit

WASHINGTON (AP) — Asserting that the Supreme Court decision in the recent Federal Communications Commission (FCC) case seriously threatens freedom of speech, Representative Hebert (D) of Louisiana urged that Congress rewrite the Radio Act to define the commission's powers definitely.

In a speech to the House, Mr. Hebert said that the majority opinion written by Justice Frankfurter "gave the FCC absolute authority to tell any radio station in the United States what it may and may not put on the air."

"From now on the FCC holds a power over the broadcasting stations of the United States equal to that of any totalitarian government," he said.

Suit Reviewed

Reviewing the suit, Mr. Hebert explained it was brought by two radio networks seeking an injunction to set aside rules known as "chain broadcasting regulations" adopted by the FCC.

"These rules went far beyond the regulation of frequencies and very definitely inserted the Government as a third party in the financial program arrangements between stations and networks," he said.

The Supreme Court decision, he continues, "not only upheld the right of the commission to put rules into effect but went so much further in outlining the commission's power that the question of the rules themselves has become a very minor matter and instead today the entire right of freedom of speech is threatened on every radio station in this country, whether or not it is affiliated with any network."

Under the opinion, Mr. Hebert continued, the Administration through the Commission can tell any radio station what its programs shall or shall not be.

"I leave it to you, gentlemen, if this is not the most startling, shocking definition of the rights of our Government to dictate to private industry and private life that has ever been granted in the history of this nation?" he asked.

Fear U. S. Ownership

Discussing statements made by Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC in a recent press conference, that any suggestion that the Government now controls radio is "hooey," Mr. Hebert asked wasn't there a broad hint in the chairman's remarks "that if they don't play his game there may be something to fear."

"Broadcasters' fear of imminent Government ownership, control or domination is the fear of a reality and not the 'hooey' Mr. Fly so lightly calls it," he continued. "What Hitler did to German radio is a cause for fear in any language, and according to the Supreme Court Mr. Fly now has the power to do it even here. . . .

"There is only one way to prevent this serious threat to the freedom of speech and our way of living—that is for Congress to rewrite the Radio Act in such definite terms that it cannot be seized upon by the party in power, no matter what it may be, for the chief purpose of directing its propaganda and maintaining itself in office."

U. S. to Subsidize Oil Truck Shipments

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Green (D) of Florida has been advised by the Defense Supplies Corporation that the Government will reimburse shippers of petroleum products for extra costs incurred by movement of oil by trucks instead of tank cars.

Mr. Green pointed out there are large shipments of gasoline by trucks to meet minimum requirements in the Atlantic Seaboard area.

Money in Use Rises Nearly $500,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Money in circulation increased nearly half a billion dollars last month, the Treasury reported.

The total on May 31 was $17,-112,214,619, or $126.23 per capita, compared with $16,659,573,874 or $122.98 per capita in the previous month. The increase was $452,-640,745 or $3.25 per capita.

LONDON (AP)—The weekly condition statement of the Bank of England for the week ended June 9 reported an increase of £422,-000 in note circulation to £946,-857,000.

Clark Foresees Fewer War Fraud Cases Than 1917-18

DETROIT (AP)—Fewer war fraud and profiteering scandals after this war is over than there were at the end of World War I are predicted by Tom C. Clark, Assistant United States Attorney General.

He said in an interview here that despite the fact that war contracts are running into much more money than they did in 1917-18, the department's activities in prosecuting fraud cases promptly, plus the enlargement of FBI facilities to expedite investigations, are helping to keep fraud cases down.

Mr. Clark, who succeeded Thurman Arnold as head of the Justice Department's anti-trust division and also has charge of war fraud cases, said there were about 20 war contract fraud cases in Detroit and that he planned to increase his staff here to handle them.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
40	Acme Wire (½g)	24	23¾	24
100	Aero Sup B (.30g)	5	5	5
200	Ainsworth (¼g)	8¼	8	8¼
300	Air Assoc (½g)	7½	7½	7½
2000	Air Investors	3⅜	3	3⅜
200	Air-WayElAp (.20g)	3	3	3
250	Alum Ltd (hhe)	103½	103¼	103½
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	106	106	106
500	Alum Co Am (2g)	114	113⅝	113½
400	AlumCoAm pf (6)	111	110⅞	110⅞
90	Am Book (½g)	29	28½	29
100	Am Capital A	2½	2½	2½
2300	Am Capital B	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Am Cap pf (.30k)	28	27	28
100	Am Cap pr pf (5½)	82½	81¾	82½
200	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	8¼	8¼	8⅝
100	Am Cit P&LB	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1100	Am Cyan B (.60)	44¾	44	44
1400	Am & Fgn P war	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1900	Am Gas & El (1.60)	38⅝	38	38
400	Am Gas & El pf 4½	106⅝	107½	107½
75	Am Gen 2 pf (3)	35¼	35¼	35¼
25	Am Gen 3½spf (2½)	38½	38½	38½
400	Am Light & T (1.20)	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞
300	Am Maracaibo	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Am Meter (½g)	24	24	24
600	Am Republics (.10g)	10⅝	10½	10½
100	Am Seal-Kap (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
3800	Am Superpow	¾	¼	¼
500	Am Superpow pf	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
900	Am Writ Pap	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	Anch Post F (.15g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Appk-El Pw pf (4½)	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
700	Ark Nat Gas	5½	5¼	5½
5400	Ark Nat Gas A	5¾	5½	5½
500	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	9¾	9¾	9¾
700	Arn Equip (.70g)	20½	20	20
800	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
300	Atl Rayon (¼g)	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
200	Atlas Corp war	2½	2⅜	2½
200	Atlas D Forge (1e)	7⅞	7½	7½
100	Atlas Ply (.60g)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Automai Prod (½g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Auto V Mach (¼g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1700	Avery & Sons (1½g)	9	8⅞	9
50	Avery & S pf (1½)	20½	20½	20½
50	Axton-Fish A	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
800	Babcock & Wil (¼g)	25	25	25
1000	Baldwin Loco war	6⅝	6½	6¼
4900	Barium Stn Stl	2½	2⅜	2½
900	Beech Aire	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
20	Bell Tel Can (h8)	131½	131½	131½
100	Bellanca Aire	3¾	3¾	3¾
1100	Berk & Gay Furn	11	11	11
50	Bickfords (1)	12	12	12
100	Blauners (.40g)	6	6	6
400	Bliss (EW) (2)	14½	14½	14½
60	Borack (HC) 1pf (2k)	74	73	73
200	Bowm Biltr H 1pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
400	Bowman-Hall M 2pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Braz Tr L&P (⅜g)	21¼	20⅞	21
300	Breeze Corp (.80g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1300	Brewst Aero	5	4¾	4¾
100	Bridgpt Mach	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Brill A	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
100	Brill B	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Brown F&W (.10e)	3	3	3
500	Brown-F Dist	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
60	Brown F Dist pf	105	105	105
100	Brown Rubber	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1600	Buckeye P L	9¾	9¾	9¾
1600	Buf N&EP pf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	Buf N&EP 5 pf	90½	90½	90½
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12½	12½	12½
100	Burma Ltd	1½	1½	1½
300	Burry Biscuit	2½	2½	2½
800	Cal El Pow	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Callite Tun (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3100	Can Marconi	2½	2½	2½
1300	Carrier Corp	17	17¾	17
100	Catalin Am (.10e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Cen SW Ut	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Cen Hud G&E	9½	9½	9½
120	CenNYPow pf	90½	81¾	90½
400	Cessna Aire (1e)	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
100	Chamb MW St (.30g)	6	6	6
200	Cherry-Burrell (1.40g)	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜
50	Chi Flex Shaft (2g)	82	82	82
900	Chief Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Childs pf	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
2800	Cities Service	16¼	15⅞	16¼
250	Cit Ser pf	92	91	91½
300	City Auto Stpg (.60)	8	8	8
100	Cleve El Illum (1g)	30½	30½	30½
100	Colon Develop	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Colonial Airl	7	7	7
300	Colon Fuel & I war	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
70	Colum G & E pf (5)	49	49	49
22500	Comwith & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Comm & Svc (1.60)	20¼	20¼	20¼
300	Comm Wat Svc	¾	¾	¾
700	Community Util (.40g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	62	62	62
50	Con G&E B pf C (4)	110¼	109½	109½
1600	Cons Gas Ut	5	4¾	5
1000	Cons Sil Corp	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
100	Cons Roll & Stl ⅛g	13¾	13¾	13¾
400	Cooper-Bess (⅛g)	12⅞	12½	12½
100	Copper Range (½g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Corroon & Rey	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Cor & Rey pf (4½k)	89½	89¼	89½
100	Cosden Petro	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
100	Cosden Petro pf	21	21	21
2200	Creole Pet	22¾	22½	22⅝
100	Croft Brewing	½	½	½
100	Crowley Milner	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Crystal Oil ef	⅞	⅞	⅞
5400	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
100	Dayton Rub (½g)	18¾	18¾	18¾
50	DennisonM prpf	59½	59½	59½
200	Det Gask & Mfg (1)	13	13	13
300	DivcoTwinTrk (¼e)	7	7	7
100	Duval Tex Sul	11½	11½	11½
50	Diamond Shoe	9¾	9¾	9¾
1000	Eagle Pich Ld	12½	12¼	12½
400	East Gas & F	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
275	East G&F 6 pf (2¼k)	37½	37½	37½
200	East Sta pf A	24	23½	24
175	East Sta pf B	24½	23	24¼
50	East Sug As pf (1¼k)	40⅞	40½	40⅞
500	Easy Wash MB (¼e)	8½	8½	8½
10400	Elec & Mus Ind (12k)	7	7	7¼
1800	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	66¼	65¼	66
500	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	60½	60½	60½
500	El P&L war	1½	1½	1⅝
2500	Emerson Elec (.10g)	8	8	8
10	Emp Dis El pf (6k)	95	95	95
1000	Equity Corp	1½	1⅜	1½
25	Equity Crp$3pf (1⅛k)	32¼	32¼	32½
100	Esquire Inc (.20g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
300	Eversharp Inc (⅝g)	15½	15½	15½
2800	Fairchild Av & Air	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Fanstee Met (¼e)	17	17	17
200	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	6	5⅞	5⅞
75	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	93¾	93¾	93¾
400	Ford M Can A (h1)	19¾	20	20
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Froedt G&E (.80e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Froedt G pf (1.20)	22¼	22¼	22¼
50	Fuller $3 cv (3e)	41	41	41
300	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	15½	15½	15½
20	Gen G&E pf B	99	99	99
10	Gen Pub S pf	86	86	86
10	Gen Tel&E pf (6)	110	110	110
100	Gilchrist (⅛g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝Q
900	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	17¼	17	17
75	GodchauxSugA (3g)	38½	38½	38½
400	Godchaux Sug B	12¼	12	12¼
300	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Horn Mfg (1g)	98½	98½	98½
100	Grand Rap V	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Gray Mfg	7¼	7	7
150	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	34	33¾	33¾
1000	Gulf Oil (1)	47⅜	47½	47½
20	Gulf St Ut 6 pf (6)	112½	112½	112½
100	Hammer Pap (½g)	22	22	22
100	Hearn D Strs	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
600	Hecla Min	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Heyden Chem	23¾	23¾	23¾
300	Hoe & Co A	27¾	27¾	27¾
500	Holl C Gold (h.85)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
150	Horn & Hard	26½	26½	26½
600	Humble Oil	74½	74¼	74¼
15	Hum-Rosa F (.20e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Huyler's	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Huvler's pf (⅛e)	30	30	30
500	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	7⅛	7¾	7⅛
100	Ill Iowa Pow	4½	4½	4⅜
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
700	Ill IowaPwpf (1¼k)	37½	37½	37½
150	Ill Zinc (.65g)	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜
10	Ind Svc 8% pf	24½	24½	24½
20	Ind Svc 7% pf	26	26	26
200	Ins Co Am (2½A)	84½	84½	84¼
100	Int Cig Mch (.60g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
400	Int Hyd-El pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200	Int Indust	4½	4	4
1600	Int Petrol (h1)	17⅞	17¼	17¼
300	Int Prod (¼g)	9½	9⅜	9½
100	Int S Rag B	11¼	11¼	11¼
3000	Int Util B	1½	1½	1½
200	Int Util pf	17½	17	17½
100	Inters Pw Del pf	4	4	4
175	Iron Firem vtc (1.30)	18	18	18
700	Irving Air Ch (1a)	10¼	10	10
3100	Jacobs (F. L.)	6½	6⅜	6½
600	Jeannette Gla	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
600	Kingston Prod (.10g)	4	3⅞	4
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
20	Koppers Co pf (6)	96	96	96
100	Kress (S H) pf (.80)	14¼	14¼	14¼
530	Lack RR NJ	38	37¼	37¼
500	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12¼	12⅛	12¼
100	Lakey Fdy&M (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
2100	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	8½	8½	8½
1300	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Line Material (½e)	10¼	10	10¼
100	Lion Bros	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	Lone Star Gas (.30g)	9	9	9
300	Long Isl Ltg	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
100	Long Isl L pf B	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
200	Loudon Pack Stk	1½	1½	1½
900	Louis L & E (.30g)	7¾	7¼	7¾
1700	Manati Sug war	2	2	2
300	Mangel Strs	4¼	4	4
10	Mangel Strs pf 2½k	90	90	90
600	McCord Rad B	4½	4½	4½
700	Memph N Gas (.10g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Merritt-C & S	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
600	MicromatHone (.20e)	6	5½	6
600	Mid St P Avte	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Mid St P Bvte	2	2	2
2100	Mid West Corp	8½	8⅜	8½
100	Midwest Oil	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Mining Corp Can	1½	1½	1½
2400	Molybdenum	8¼	7⅞	8
2400	Monogram Pict	3¼	3	3¼
10	Monte WardA (7)	178	178	178
200	Mt City Corp (.15g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Mount Prod	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Mur Ob Mfg	13	13	13
100	Muskeg Piping	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Nachman-Spra	15	15	15
4300	Nat Bellas Hess	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
100	Nat City Lines	9¾	9¾	9¾
2200	Nat Fuel O	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
10	Nat P&L pf (6)	100¾	100¾	100¾
200	Nat Rub Mch (½g)	11⅞	11¾	11¾
100	Nat Un Rad	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Navarro Oil (.45g)	20½	20½	20½
200	Nestle-Lehkura (.30k)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
275	NEPA 5%pf (2k)	47¾	47¾	47¾
30	New Eng T&T (3½g)	101¾	101¾	101¾
400	New Idea Inc (1½)	64⅞	64¾	64¾
50	NYAmHonHos (1.15g)	24¼	24¼	24¼
10	NY P&L 7%pf (7)	110	110	110
8900	Niag Hud Pow	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Niag Hud 1pf	88½	88½	88½
200	Niag Hud A war	3-64	3-64	3-64

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
44	Am P&L 6s 2016	102⅜	102¼	102¼
3	Ark P&L 5s 56	108¼	108¼	108¼
28	As Elec 4½s 53	69⅜	69	69⅛
7	As G&E 5s 50	23½	23	23½
2	As G&E 5½s 77	23½	23½	23½
9	As G&E 5s 68	23½	23¼	23¼
8	As G&E 4½s 49	23½	23½	23½
1	As T&T 5½s 55 A	81¾	81¾	81¾
119	Baldwin L 6s 50	119	116⅝	118⅝
2	Bell T Can 5s 57 B	115	115	115
13	Cen St El 5½s 54	36	35½	36
3	Cen St El 5s 48	36	36	36
10	Cin Ry 5s 37 ct	55	55	55
5	Cities Ser 5s 58	93¼	93¼	93¼
46	Cities Ser 5s 50	94¼	93⅝	94¼
11	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	94	94	94
19	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	94¼	94	94
51	East G&F 4s 56A	89⅝	88¾	89⅝
24	Elec Pwr 5s 2030	98½	98¼	98½
6	Empire Dis E 5s 52	105¼	105½	105¾
1	Fed Water 5½s 54	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Fla P&L 5s 54	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	Gen Pub S 5s 53	104½	104½	104½
31	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	98	97⅝	98
5	Green Mt Pow 3¾s63	101½	101½	101½
3	Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C	108¼	108	108
5	Ill Pow&L 5½s54B	106¼	106¼	106
1	Ind Svc 5s 63 A	89¾	89¾	89¾
2	Inters Pow 5s 52	53½	53¼	53½
18	Inters Pow 5s 57	84⅞	83⅝	84⅞
8	Ia P&L 4½s 58A	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Jer Cen P&L 3½s65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Lou P&L 3s 57	109¾	109¾	109¾
4	MissP&LCo 5s57	107	107	107
39	Nebr Pw 4½s81	108½	108½	108½
3	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
22	N Eng G&E 5s 50	67½	66¾	67½
1	N Eng G&E 5s48	67½	67	67
7	N Eng G&E 5s47	67½	67	67
12	N Eng Pow 5s48	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
2	PenCenP&L 4½s77	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	PhilaElP 5½s72	113½	113½	113½
2	PortlandG&C 5s50st	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Poxoona Ed 4½s61F	112	112	112
7	Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	105¾	105¾	105¾
9	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	109¾	109¾	109¾
8	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	149¼	149¼	149¼
15	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	104⅜	104¼	104¼
10	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	South Car Pow 5s 57	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2	South Car Pow 5s 58	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
9	So Cal Ed 3s 65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5	Spalding 5s 89	74	74	74
1	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	79¾	79¾	79¾
11	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	79¾	79	79¾
10	Stand G&E 6s 57	79½	78¾	79½
5	Stand G&E 6s 57	79¾	79	79¾
13	Stand G&E 6s 66	79	78¾	78¾
5	Stand P&L 6s 57	79	79	79
7	Tex El S 5s 55	108	108	108
3	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	89¼	89¼	89¼
1	Unit El NJ 4s 49	112	112	112
1	Unit L&P 3½s 59	107½	107½	107½
9	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	102	102	102
26	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	19¾	19¼	19⅝
2	West Newsp Un 6s 44 st	81	81	81
5	York Rys 5s 47 st	90	89½	90

Curb Foreign Bonds

2	Danish Con 5s 53	51	51	51
65	Russian 6½s 1919	8	6½	8
65	Russ 5½s 1921		7⅞	6¾ 7⅞

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (vw) With warrants. (ww) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Cocoa Imports Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Additional arrivals of cocoa were reported lifting imports for the month to date to 43,980 bags compared with 21,980 bags in the corresponding period a year ago. Imports so far this year total 1,679,565 bags against 784,620 in the comparable part of 1942, trade sources said.

Senate Defeats Byrd Attempt To End FSA

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Supporters of the Farm Security Administration scored an initial victory in the Senate yesterday in their drive to tack a $160,000,000 fund for the agency onto the $820,-000,000 agricultural appropriations bill.

Climaxing three hours of hot debate, the Senate rejected 54 to 23 a point of order raised against the FSA amendment by Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia, who was backed up by Senators Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri, Millard Tydings (D) of Maryland and Robert Taft (R) of Ohio.

Senator Byrd challenged the amendment, offered by Senator Richard Russell (D) of Georgia, on parliamentary grounds that it embraced new legislation on an appropriation measure.

While the triumph apparently heralded ultimate adoption of the amendment, Senator Byrd and the others said they would carry on their fight. The battle delayed consideration of other proposals to raise farm price ceilings and to provide the Rural Electrification Administration with $30,000,000 lending authority.

A majority of the Republicans present—15—joined with 38 Democrats and Senator Robert La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin to defeat Senator Byrd's motion which mustered the support of only 13 Republicans and 10 Democrats.

Senator Byrd immediately offered as a substitute for the amendment a proposal previously presented to the House to transfer FSA functions to the Farm Credit Administration.

This proposal was eliminated on a point of order in the House in a parliamentary tangle that left the FSA virtually without funds for the fiscal year starting July 1.

Senator Byrd said he would press for its adoption today in the first of a new series of parliamentary attempts to block Appropriations Committee efforts to provide FSA with authority to borrow $97,500,-000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to finance rural rehabilitation loans, nearly $30,-000,000 to service loans and grants, and $30,000,000 for loans to tenants to purchase farms.

Senator Byrd's counter proposal would transfer FSA's functions to Farm Credit, and reduce borrowing authority for rehabilitation loans to $40,000,000 and reduce the funds for making and servicing loans from $30,000,000 to $12,000,-000 for use by FCA and the extension services of the States.

He said he would offer later a proposal to provide $30,000,000 for tenant loans to be administered by FCA.

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—C. B. Baldwin, administrator of the Farm Security Administration, yesterday recommended to a House sub-committee investigating the agency that all of the Administration's farm rehabilitation projects be "sold and liquidated."

Two of Mr. Baldwin's regional directors, Howard H. Gordon, director of Region No. 4 with headquarters at Raleigh, N. C., and Lawrence I. Hewes, director of Region No. 9, headquarters, San Francisco, concurred.

The committee revealed figures which, it said, showed a government investment of $25,000 to $30,000 in each family on rehabilitation projects in North Carolina and Arizona.

Discussing the Casa Grande rehabilitation project between Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona, a 5,000 acre farming enterprise, the committee claimed the Government has an investment there "of approximately $1,250,000 for 39 families, not including an operating loan."

Testifying concerning FSA Region No. 4, which includes the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky, Mr. Gordon told the committee FSA had a total of "about" $53,000,000 in rehabilitation projects there. He said 104,-000 families had been reached by the FSA rehabilitation. He said of that amount $45,374,982 had been loaned to farmers and $36,-696,667 had been repaid.

Mr. Baldwin testified that FSA in all its countrywide operations has made loans amounting to $1,000,000,000.

Baptist Pension Fund Shows Much Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Annual report of The Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board of the Northern Baptist Convention (The Baptist Pension Fund) shows a considerable growth since the fund was inaugurated 32 years ago. Total funds now approximate $25,000,-000 and income from investments during the year 1942 amounted to $1,027,000 or 4.06 per cent.

The fund also shows income from other sources in 1942 of more than $500,000. Among the diversified list of investments is $3,000,-000 in U. S. Government securities. Market value of all securities, as appraised at April 30, 1943, was 104 per cent of book value, with no securities in default. Reserves for contingencies amount to $330,-800.

Officers of the fund are William R. Conklin, President; J. Herbert Case, vice-president and treasurer; and M. Forest Ashbrook, executive director. The finance committee consists of J. Herbert Case, chairman; William R. Conklin and George W. Bovenizer.

Heads Fuller Brush

Continental by R. M. G., Inc.

A. Howard Fuller

Elected President of the Fuller Brush Co., succeeding his father, Alfred C. Fuller, founder of the company, who becomes chairman of the board of directors. Mr. A. Howard Fuller has been vice-president and director of production.

Wire Firm Worker's Statement Cited In Fraud Charge Case

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 10 (AP)—Pat Coon, a special assistant to the attorney general, outlining the Govesnment's conspiracy charge against the Anaconda Wire & Cable Company in Federal Court here today, quoted a company employee as saying to Cyrus Shipp, a Government insector, "Well, Cy, it looks like you've caught us cold-handed."

Mr. Coon summarized the Government's evidence that led to indictment of the company and five of its personnel on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government through sale of $5,000,000 worth of faulty cable manufactured in the company's Marion, Ind., plant.

Prior to Mr. Coon's statement, attorneys for the company and the five individuals presented a plea of nolo contendere that obviated the necessity of a jury trial.

Judge Thomas W. Slick, presiding, is hearing arguments of opposing attorneys before rendering judgment.

Mr. Coon told the court the Government's first intimation of the alleged production of faulty wire at the Marion plant came in August, 1942, when an unnamed employee approached Mr. Shipp, a new inspector, and told him that "bad" wire was being put out.

Mr. Coon said Mr. Shipp then held a conference with company officials and at this conference one of the employees made the admission that they had been caught "cold-hanred."

Procedure on Sale Of Axis Property In U. S. Outlined

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian, has outlined general procedures to govern the eventual sale of an estimated $500,000,000 worth of Axis properties in the United States.

Mr. Crowley said no immediate sales of consequence were contemplated, and the establishment of rules was merely preparatory.

He said that his office ordinarily would sell properties valued at less than $10,000 either at private or public sales, but larger properties would be sold only through public sales. Public sales, he added, would be ordinarily on a competitive bidding basis or by the marketing of registered securities under supervision of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

When real estate is involved,

Lupien, Newsome Play Starring Roles as Red Sox Move Up in American Race

First Baseman Belongs Among Circuit's Best

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tony Lupien hit a homer and single yesterday in the opening game of the Red Sox-Washington series at Fenway Park, sparking the locals to a 3-2 victory and a jump forward in the tight American League race, which brings up an interesting point. It is this:

Though you might never suspect it by the box scores, this Lupien boy, born in Chelmsford and educated on the Harvard campus, is just about the smoothest all-around first baseman in the league. Weighing his defensive merits with his occasional offensive ones, "Lup" (pronounced Loop) belongs right up there with the crack operators of the initial bag.

Fielding Gems

The average fan is swayed by batting averages. If a ball player has a fat average, he is a star and a favorite. Yet, the fan who gets his money's worth is the fellow who can look beyond the percentage table. It is then that you begin to appreciate, among others, Tony Lupien. The one-time collegian had a mediocre .235 hitting mark today and just two home runs but missing from the averages are the numerous line drives which he blasted into the hands of fielders and the game-saving mitt-hand defensive gems which daily take Red Sox pitchers out of jams.

A conscientious, winning ball player, who would rather chalk up a triumph in the standing for his club than get four-for-four on the Lupien ledger, Tony probably has been "robbed" of more base hits this spring than any other everyday clouter in the league. Every once in a while it gets him "down," but only because he wants to win and because he is by now aware that only hits and runs can keep the team on the long end of the tally.

After hitting his second homer into the right field end of the grandstand in the first inning, to start the Boston attack rolling, Lup singled in the third and clouted a ball to left-center in the sixth which had either double or triple written all over it. But Bob Johnson made one of the catches of the season at Fenway. And so it goes.

Newsome Stars

Along with starting the Sox on the road to victory, Lup put on the finishing touch. With fleet Georgie Case on first base in the ninth and Tex Hughson fighting to retain a slender one-run lead, the first baseman made a neat pick-up of Stan Spence's drive down the line, tagged the base for one out and then ended the game by doubling Case at second with the aid of Skeeter Newsome.

This Newsome boy, too, deserves a couple of slaps on the back for recent developments. Since replacing young Eddie Lake at shortstop, Skeeter had moved at a sensational .462 pace at bat and shown no letdown in the field. He stills belongs among the leading fielders in the business, sure with his hands and accurate with his arm. As a result of this spurt at the plate, he took a fine .314 average into this afternoon's game with the Senators.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	27	14	.659	
Brooklyn	29	17	.630	
Cincinnati	21	19	.585	5
Pittsburgh	22	20	.524	5½
Boston	17	19	.472	7
Philadelphia	18	22	.450	8
New York	16	27	.372	11½
Chicago	15	27	.357	12

Results June 9

St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Only game played.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	23	15	.605	
Washington	24	19	.558	1½
Philadelphia	22	21	.512	3½
Detroit	20	20	.500	4
Chicago	18	18	.500	4
Boston	21	23	.477	5
Cleveland	20	23	.465	5½
St. Louis	14	23	.378	8½

Results June 9

Boston 3, Washington 2.
St. Louis 6, Cleveland 0.
Chicago 3, Detroit 1.
Only games scheduled.

Three times he made sparkling plays behind Hughson, who secured his fifth triumph.

Hughson, incidentally, is some ahead of his 1942 winning pace. In '42 he did not bag No. 5 until June 14, and that season started earlier. He is, therefore, about two weeks ahead of the gait which brought him 22 wins a season ago.

* * *

Briefs . . . Hughson's fifth win elevated the Red Sox to sixth place, five games off the leading Yankee pace and just a game and a half away from the third spot, occupied this morning by—of all people—the Athletics . . . Shades of 1942—Lupien, Tabor, and Kampouris homers on Wednesday . . . Tabor's was No. 3 and almost hit the foul pole . . . Dutch Leonard, Washington's top hurler, started the game . . . Few persons can remember when Ossie Bluege was last tossed out of a ball game, as he was by George Pipgras yesterday . . . Vernon went out, too.

* * *

The Braves were unable to start against the Dodgers yesterday, but were to try again today . . . The Sox play an exhibition at Fort Devens tomorrow afternoon, while the Senators go against the Coast Guard here at Braves Field . . . Henry "Lefty" Hansen will start for the Cutters . . . He is the boy who fired the first shot from the combat cutter, Spencer, in that recent tangle with a Nazi submarine . . . Wonder if there was any significance to the fact that Manager Joe Cronin worked out at second base yesterday during batting practice and Bobby Doerr at shortstop?

Benefit Game

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Sam Breaden, President of the St. Louis Cardinals, announced the world champions will stage their game for the benefit of the Army and Navy Relief Funds the night of July 28, with Philadelphia as the opposition.

Golfers Set Example In World War I

NEW YORK (AP)—The Glen Oaks Club of Great Neck, N. Y., which topped golf's honor roll for the 1942 Red Cross tournaments sponsored by the United States Golf Association, is out in front again after this year's first holiday round. But take it from Joe Dey, Executive Secretary of the U. S. G. A., golfers will have to buckle down if they want to match their contributions of 1917 and 1918.

The U. S. G. A. suggested that all clubs follow last year's plan of holding charity tournaments for members on the three summer holidays—Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Labor Day. Last year this plan produced $101,301.39 from the 851 member clubs which reported results to the association. Glen Oaks contributed $1,442 to the 1942 total and started this year by collecting $1,013 from a Memorial Day week-end tourney for which members were charged a $5 entry fee. Proceeds from this year's events will be shared by the Red Cross and the National War Fund.

"Liberty" Tournaments

Dey has been digging into the figures for the "Liberty" tournaments of World War One for a few facts to emphasize golf's tradition of devoting July 4 to Red Cross benefits. He has found that this year's top figure wouldn't have been among the first dozen then. The leaders were the Beresford Country Club of San Mateo, Calif., with $4,800, followed by Pittsburgh's Allegheny C. C. with $4,269, and Washington's Columbia C. C. with $2,039.88.

With approximately 550 clubs participating, the 1917 Liberty tournament produced $86,574.94 and the 1918 event $88,029.91. In addition, the U. S. G. A., which handled all the details then, sold Red Cross prize medals to be distributed at other benefit tourneys for $44,731.14, bringing the two-year total to $219,335.99.

Incomplete Picture

Dey admits that this gives a rather incomplete picture of golf's war contributions, since he hasn't been able to compile any statistics on exhibitions, golf's biggest producers of war funds in both wars.

"From several sources we have learned that 1,296 clubs raised $309,367.92 through tournaments, parties, etc., for various war relief and recreation funds," Dey concluded, "so it appears that golfers are doing pretty well, but those reports from the last war are really astounding."

Colby Suspends

WATERVILLE, Maine (AP)—Suspension of formal intercollegiate sports for the duration of the war has been announced by Colby College's Athletic Director, Gilbert F. Loebs.

Hockey, outdoor track, tennis, and golf were dropped the past year but Colby teams won the State basketball and cross-country championships and tied for the baseball title.

Senatorial Picket Line

By a Staff Photographer

Washington's All-Star Outfield

Bob Johnson, Stanley Spence, and George Case, left to right, are the boys who run down the fly balls and drive in the big runs for the first-division Senators, and are three of the chief reasons why Ossie Bluege is off to a good start in his freshman managerial role. In all-around play, this Johnson-Spence-Case trio should be the top ranking outfield in the American League.

New York A. C. Enters 24 Men For NAAU Meet

The New York Athletic Club, winner of more individual and team championships than any other club or college in the 55-year history of the meet, has entered 24 athletes for the defense of its National A. A. U. junior and senior titles at Triboro Stadium, Randall's Island, June 19-20.

While the attention of the fans will be focused on Gunder Haegg's American debut in the 1,500 or 5,000 meters, on Ensign Cornelius Warmerdam in the pole vault, on Harold Davis in the sprints, on Ensign Hugh Cannon, the new world record-breaker in the discus, on Cliff Bourland, Grover Klemmer, Bill Cummins, Aviation Cadet Charles Hlad, and other outstanding stars, the Winged Foot athletes of the New York A. C. will be concentrating on scoring points for the team championship.

Scored 131.7 Points

The local club scored 131.7 points (the scoring is 10-8-6-4-2-1 in all events) in regaining the senior title from the San Francisco Olympic Club here last year.

Although the Winged Foot Club took six senior titles last year, only one winner will defend in the N. Y. A. C. colors. He is Frank Berst, 56-pound winner. Greg Rice, Joe McCluskey, George DeGeorge, and John Connolly, N. Y. A. C. winners last year, are now in the service and will represent their service units if they compete. Al Blozis, the other winner, turned pro last fall with the football Giants.

Heading the N. Y. A. C. entry are Don Burnham of Dartmouth, I. C. 4-A. indoor and outdoor mile champion, entered in the 800 and 1,500 meters; Bill Hulse, Metropolitan AAU mile champion, entered in the same two events; Henry Dreyer, Metropolitan AAU hammer throw and 56-pound weight throw champion, a former National winner in both; Irving Folwartshny, former National hammer throw champion; Bill Footrick, Metropolitan AAU javelin champion; Joe Medgyesi, former National walk champion; and Jim Rafferty, 4:10 miler who will run in the 10,000 meters flat and the 3,000-meter steeplechase.

Other Entries

Other N. Y. A. C. entries include Alfred Daily of Manhattan in the 800 meters; Bill Vessie of Columbia, entered only in the discus; Warren Broemel of Columbia, Metropolitan AAU pole vault champion; Ray Zoellner of N. Y. U., in the 1,500 meters; Bill Marr, of N. Y. U., Metropolitan AAU three-mile champion; Ted Niewenhous, javelin; James Deal, shotput; Tom Lee, of Manhattan, pole vault; Ruudi Toomsalu and Eric Gustavson, hop, step, and jump; Bernie Millham, high jump; Bill Eipel, high jump; Paul Halleck, discus; John Meagher, 56-pound weight; Gantt Miller, hammer throw; and Arthur Schmidlein, 10,000 meter run and steeplechase.

Although depleted by the war, the N. Y. A. C. team organized by Paul Pilgrim has a balanced team of veterans and collegians which will put up a stout defense of its honors against the formidable challenge of the Olympic Club, its perennial rival in the Nationals.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	INS.	H.	BB	SO	W.	L.
Ryba	17	17	9	2	2	0
Judd	63	51	24	18	5	1
Terry	47⅓	46	18	21	3	1
Lucier	30⅓	26	16	7	2	1
Hughson	90	70	39	40	5	3
Karl	19⅓	19	10	4	1	1
Brown	20	16	19	12	2	4
Newsome	33⅓	40	13	8	1	3
Dobson	56	56	18	18	1	3
Chase	23⅓	32	19	8	0	4

Braves

	INS.	H.	BB	SO	W.	L.
Donovan	13⅓	13	8	1	1	0
Stout	3⅓	5	1	0	1	0
Javery	76⅓	67	24	20	4	3
Tobin	60⅓	54	21	12	4	3
Jeffcoat	11⅓	6	5	6	1	1
Andrews	81⅓	69	34	38	4	5
Barrett	48⅓	44	15	15	3	4
Salvo	6	9	6	1	0	2

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Mr. Willkie Speaks of Baseball

In Wendell L. Willkie's "One World," there is a tip on the part sports — particularly big league baseball—plays in the game of war. Speaking of his stop in the Egyptian desert, Mr. Willkie writes:

"Among the soldiers we saw at the front were Englishmen, Australians, New Zealanders, Canadians, South Africans and a company of about 30 Americans. The last were a small tank corps which had been sent by air from the United States for training in actual battle conditions. I talked with each of the Americans and found that they represented 18 different states. They seemed well and were frank about their desire to get back to the United States and they piled me with eager questions about the Dodgers and the Cardinals, who were then in the final race for the pennant."

* * *

As all within a fungo hit of Yankee Stadium are by now aware, one of the big experiments of this or any other season is turning into a good story. The reference, of course, is to the planting of big Johnny Lindell, the boy who flopped as a pitcher, in Babe Ruth's old spot on the Yankees. Like the Babe, who also discarded his toeplate to become a power at bat, Lindell is making himself one of the most respected hitters of the American League.

Even though Lindell already is among the leading batters and run producers of his circuit, he nevertheless has no more than scratched the surface of his resourcefulness at the plate. At least, so believes Manager Joe McCarthy of the New York club. "You haven't seen anything yet," Joe said the other day.

A powerful physique, surprising speed for a big man, a strong throwing arm, and a zest for the game are Lindell's chief assets. These resources, plus McCarthy's expert handling, will make him the club's top right fielder since Ruth.

* * *

One hears strange whispers from the Brooklyn clubhouse. Some of Leo Durocher's boys, it seems, blame Branch Rickey's interference for the recent backward movement of the Dodgers. Branch, you of course know, is the man who directs the business end of the club, and who is supposed to let Durocher call the plays and players on the field.

To what magnitude Rickey's apparent actions have affected the Dodgers nobody knows. Yet there is a resentment there, if you know where to look for it. Ball players say, too, that Durocher is playing too cautious a game, conscious that Rickey is watching him with critical eyes from the back of the grandstand.

Incidentally, this may be a hint that the Dodgers feel they are slipping and that they already are looking around for excuses. However, if they do not feel a rebuilding program is necessary at Ebbetts Field, other ball players do.

* * *

The arrival of Whitey Wietelmann in Eddie Miller's old shortstop berth at Braves Field brings to mind that Bob Quinn has brought up a few better-than-average shortstops.

Years ago the President of the Braves picked Al Bridwell off the sandlots of the Middle West. He also discovered Cotton Tierney. It was Bob, too, who took one look at Wally Gerber and proclaimed him a future star. Although he never hit too well, Wally for years was a highly regarded defensive man in the American League, with the Browns and Red Sox.

Next in line was Miller, whom Bob personally scouted in the American Association and who was good neough in the Hub to make the National League all-star team a couple of times. And now along comes Wietelmann. Not much at bat, Whitey is, however, as slick a fielder as you will find at the difficult territory between second and third bases.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 4-4, Buffalo 3-8.
Rochester 6, Baltimore 0 (13-inning tie).
Montreal at Newark, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Milwaukee 5, Columbus 3.
Kansas City 3, Toledo 1.
Minneapolis 4, Louisville 3.
St. Paul 4, Indianapolis 3.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 5, San Diego 4.
Los Angeles 2, San Francisco 1.
Hollywood 7, Oakland 0.
Seattle 1, Portland 0.

Eastern League

Binghamton 4-2, Springfield 3-3.
Elmira 5, Hartford 3.
Albany at Wilkes-Barre, postponed.
Utica at Scranton, postponed.

Southern Association

Knoxville 6, Little Rock 4.
Nashville 9, Memphis 1.
Atlanta 8, Birmingham 4.
New Orleans at Chattanooga, postponed.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Conroy	7	1	2	0	0	.429
Parise	77	11	26	0	8	.338
Newsome	51	4	16	0	2	.314
Fox	149	19	41	0	10	.275
Doerr	171	14	43	1	15	.251
Simmons	88	5	22	0	10	.250
Culberson	60	8	15	1	4	.250
Lupien	174	14	41	2	13	.235
Lake	123	16	28	0	3	.228
Cronin	42	1	9	0	6	.214
Tabor	133	9	28	3	16	.211
Lazor	66	6	13	0	5	.182
Miles	65	5	11	0	5	.169
Peacock	72	4	12	0	4	.167
Garrison	54	3	8	0	1	.148

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Farrell	3	1	1	0	0	.333
Holmes	144	16	45	1	6	.313
McCarthy	149	15	46	1	12	.309
Nieman	30	3	9	0	5	.300
Workman	149	15	38	4	21	.255
Gentile	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Klutts	85	5	18	0	4	.236
Burns	56	5	13	1	3	.232
Ross	113	14	25	3	11	.221
Wietelmann	197	9	38	0	10	.220
Ryan	89	9	17	1	4	.213
Jeost	137	14	29	1	10	.212
Mast	49	6	10	1	6	.204
Poland	45	4	6	0	3	.133
Cuccinello	15	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Deep South Grid Outlook Is Anything but Bright

(Third of a series dealing with prospects for intercollegiate football this fall)

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The Deep South gives you: cotton, corn, and complete confusion.

The confusion, in this case, beclouds intercollegiate athletics—and there's been nothing like it since the time the tornado hit Aunt Mandy's chickens.

This is the country that produces Bowl teams in fooball—challengers like Alabama, Georgia, Georgia Tech, Tennessee, and Mississippi State. Out of its 12-team Southeastern Conference come also the toughies like Louisiana State, Auburn, Tulane, and Vanderbilt, who annually knock the pegs from under intersectional rivals.

No Bowl Candidates

This year there are no Bowl candidates. Indeed, there may be scarcely any football teams. Four Conference teams already have suspended varsity football operations for the duration and the fate of some others may be decided here June 26 at a special meeting of the Conference Executive Committee called by Dr. W. D. Funkhouser of Kentucky, Conference Secretary, "for the purpose of discussing and deciding very important matters pertaining to athletics during the coming year."

Florida, buffeted by fate and more powerful neighbors in the past two seasons, suspended all competition for the duration last March. Mississippi and Mississippi State were added to the list 10 days ago when the State Board of Control voted the suspension of all intercollegiate athletics at State-controlled colleges and last week Vanderbilt suspended varsity football because of lack of material and the Army's ban on competition for trainees.

Georgia, the 1943 Rose Bowl champion, has not a man left from the great team which Frankie Sinkwich led to fame.

Alabama, victor in the Orange Bowl, expects to be in a like position by mid-summer.

Tennessee Sober

Tennessee, whose Volunteers went to the Sugar Bowl, is asking soberly if there'll be enough boys next fall to field a team.

Dr. H. L. Donovan, football-conscious President of Kentucky, said: "I think the outlook for football for the coming season is about as optimistic as Mussolini's outlook for winning the fall campaign in Italy.

"I do not believe the Army cadets will be made available, and if they were made available, their schedule of study would have to be altered very greatly to use them as football players."

As for freshmen expected at Kentucky, Dr. Donovan commented: "I don't think it would be advisable to continue football using only freshmen under 18 years of age."

Two notes of confidence were struck by Dr. M. L. Brittain, President of Georgia Tech, and Tulane's President, Rufus C. Harris, head of the Southeastern Conference.

Expect 300 Freshmen

"We shall be able to play football," said Dr. Brittain. "We expect 300 freshmen to matriculate next term. If Army cadets are not available, I think it advisable to continue football, using freshmen under 18 years of age and others who might be permitted to participate. In my opinion the general outlook is good."

Dr. Brittain's optimism may be influenced by the fact that Navy cadets at Tech already have permission to play football. Tech and Tulane are the only schools in the conference so fortunate in manpower.

"We expect to play amateur football," Harris said. "If ever there was validity to the assertion that the game builds men physically, it should be proved now. Some of the cry-baby coaches who care primarily for their records as winners are chiefly the ones who want to quit in this period. Those who are interested in the good the game does for boys feel differently.

Outlook All Right

"It seems probable to me that Army cadets will be permitted to play if they want to do so, on the same restrictions that the Navy imposes. In my opinion the general outlook is all right. I like it. It will compel a return to football sanity. Maybe that is too much to hope for, but I will hope for it anyway."

Auburn and Louisiana State, like Alabama and Georgia, are noncommittal.

Oddity of the whole situation is little Sewanee—officially known as the University of the South. Once a football power, and later a gridiron door-mat, the little school withdrew from the Southeastern Conference in 1940 and discontinued football the following year. Now, bolstered by approximately 300 Naval cadets, Sewanee is reported considering a return to the gridiron wars—possibly in a revival of its outstanding role of the peg-top trouser days.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK (AP)—A reader's query about the baseball Hall of Fame recently led Clyde McBride of the Kansas City Star to suggest that a lot of the old-time ball players hadn't received their just deserts in the balloting for the Honor Roll at Cooperstown because the old-time baseball writers weren't around to tell of their feats . . . "If Chadbourne, Phelon, Bulger, Sam Crane, and others could come back," wrote McBride, "you would soon be knowing about early stars who played the game with all the daring and stamina and skill of the modern stars, a different game perhaps, but nevertheless baseball" . . . Well, there's one who doesn't have to come back, Hugh Fullerton, Senior. He doesn't rate himself as an old-timer yet, but he used to pal around with those fellows and he can tell you plenty about the stars of the Nineties and even before.

* * *

The real "old-timers" were sold on such players as Jere Denny and Fred Pfefer, star infielders of the 80's, and Mike "King" Kelly, colorful catcher who in his day probably was as famous as Babe Ruth . . . Fullerton doesn't agree on these choices, nor does he agree entirely with the most recent baseball writers' ballot on which Frank Chance, Rube Waddell, Ed Walsh, Miller Huggins, and Ed Delehanty came the closest of those who failed election . . . Most of them will get plaques in the Hall some day, he says, but some of the best players have been neglected or forgotten entirely.

* * *

There was Big Bill Lange, for instance, another player whose fame could be compared to Ruth's. He was a gigantic fellow who could hit terrifically and run 100 yards in 10.5 in his baseball uniform . . . There was Ed Williamson, who "probably was nearer to Wagner than any infielder I ever saw and he was going back then," and Herman Long of Boston, hailed as the developer of "inside" baseball . . . There were some great pitchers—an unusual number of them, in fact—who have received few votes or none at all. Mordecai Brown and Addie Joss have had some backing, but how about Bill Dinneen, better known as an umpire; Tom "Toad" Ramsey or "Willie Bill" Hutchinson? . . . And did you ever hear of Charley Bennett, who caught for Detroit and Boston and led the league nine times in 11 years? Fullerton considers him a better receiver than Mickey Cochrane, who probably will be in the Hall of Fame after a few more elections.

* * *

Taking them by positions, Hughie, Senior, rates Hal Chase as the best first baseman, followed by Fred Tenney and Frank Chance . . . At second he places Hall-of-Famers Larry Lajoie and Eddie Collins with Johnny Evers next. At short "you don't have to go further than Honus Wagner." But Williamson, also listed as a third baseman, had a little pre-game stunt of having two men hit grounders as rapidly as they could while he fielded them, moving in steadily until he was almost on top of the plate . . . For third base his picks are Jimmy Collins, Bill Bradley, and Buck Weaver.

With Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Tris Speaker, and Willie Keeler already elected and Delehanty and Hughie Duffy pretty well up on the lists, it seems that the Hall of Fame has a pretty good stock of outfielders . . . "The best outfield of them all," he maintains, was Duffy, Billy Hamilton, and Stahl of Boston—they'd steal 300 bases a year" . . . Another great combination was Pittsburgh's Fred Clarke—"a great hitter, a great runner and a great manager" — Clarence Beaumont and Tommy Leach . . . As individuals, however, they're like Jess Burkett and the almost-forgotten George Stone of the Browns in falling short of the Hall-of-Fame class . . . As Bill Brandt points out, only the super-stars belong in there.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Army decides to form two All-Star football squads to play pros in series of charity games.

Workout at Hanover

Associated Press

Haegg Practices at Dartmouth

Gunder Haegg, Sweden's claimant to seven world running records, works out at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., before the watchful eye of his trainer, Siegfried L. Steinwall, himself a former Dartmouth ski coach.

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Press Group Lauds 'No-Exploitation'

HAVANA, June 10 (AP)—Newspaper representatives of 19 American nations praised President Roosevelt for his recent statement in Mexico that exploitation of one nation of the Western Hemisphere by another had ended.

By acclamation, the newspapermen in the second annual International Pan American Press Congress adopted a resolution offered by Alejandro Carrillo, a delegate from Mexico, sending thanks to President Roosevelt for his statement.

The Congress rejected a resolution urging a political union of all the American nations, but adopted a reworded declaration favoring stronger economic ties.

The delegates proposed that all newspapers in the American nations be urged to give preferential space to stories about activities concerning the other Pan American nations and that the news agencies be urged to provide more news of the Americas.

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ROOMS WANTED

LADY wishes 1 or 2 rooms and kitchenette, or share apt., unfurnished or furnished. Jamaica, N. Y. Lorraine 7-5584 after 6 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD

ENJOY refreshing vacation in White Mountain foothills; pine groves; abundance home-grown food; modern conveniences; $18.00 weekly. ROCKLEDGE FARM, Ashland, N. H.

THE GATEWAY HOTEL and FARM ideal for study and recreation, invites Christian Scientists. Beautiful country. Home cooking. Swimming and sport activities. Descriptive booklet. THE GATEWAY, Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

BAY HOUSE and cottages, Orient, Long Island, N. Y.—Informal family hotel on Peconic inland Bay; boating, bathing, fishing; 35 corner rooms; cross ventilation, always cool; rest, recreation; safe sandy beach; home-cooked food, garden-fresh vegetables; no bar; booklet; $28.00 and up weekly. F. M. KING.

PAYING GUESTS

STAMFORD, CONN.—Beautiful 30-acre estate as summer club July 1 to Aug. 31; rest, recreation and study for adults; Victory gardening, tutoring, swimming for young people; supervised play for children. Send for folder. Daycroft 4-5807.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF STORAGE — MOVING
ATLAS STORAGE CO., INC.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C., TR 7-8008

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

COUPLE—Woman, Cook-housekeeper; Man, assist in house and garden, or MOTHER and DAUGHTER or TWO SISTERS or TWO FRIENDS take charge household: Great Neck, L. I., 30 minutes N. Y. C.; good home, good salary. Write Box C-9, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MAN or woman (or couple) wanted to cook during summer season for 10 to 20 guests at refined country vacation home on Maine coast; $80 monthly, plus room, meals; waitress-helpers also wanted. Write, stating qualifications, to Box K-60, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WE NEED a capable upholsterer, preferably one familiar with repairing and refinishing furniture. Write fully as to ability, salary expected, and state church connection, to RUSS MATTRESS CO., Orlando, Florida.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHICAGO—Man with successful experience to set up and manage 5c & $1.00 store. Have location on busy chain street. Give exp., age, snapshot, marital status. P. O. Box 326.

OPENING in successful Manhattan cleaning establishment for capable and ambitious man. Write Box B-18, S. 1850, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MAID wanted, girl or woman, to live in or out; no children; 3 adults. Liberty 8389. Baltimore, Md.

STAMFORD, CONN. — Practical cook; small summer club; good wages; beautiful environment. Write Daycroft, Stamford, Conn. Call Stamford 4-4914.

STENOGRAPHER

Capable of composing own letters. Good English student, 6 day, 40 hour week. Pleasant working conditions. Salary $25-$30. Write Box S. C., 147 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER (Christian Scientist), small apartment; some nursing care for elderly lady; give phone number. Write Box S-19, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN over draft age, with back-of-house hotel experience wishes front-of-house hotel work in N. Y. C. Write Box W-13, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HIGH school senior, Christian Scientist, wishes work during vacation, N. Y. C., preferred. Write Tinari, 37-18 32nd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHER, expert operator, seeks summer position, mountain or sea resort preferred. Box A-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A-1 COOK; COOKING ONLY; REFS.; CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, AMERICAN; $110.00. UP. CI. 7-3430 (APT. 6-C), N. Y. C.

CLEVELAND — Secretary-housekeeper, aged 40, cultural, business background; experienced; driver's license; will leave city. Box W-10, 1420 Union Commerce Building.

EXPERIENCED baby's nurse, congenial young woman (Christian Scientist), will care for children from birth, part time. Manhattan. Call all week BU. 4-9151, N. Y. C. MISS SCHECK.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL would like summer position with refined family; excellent with children or companion for teen-aged girl. Call LAfet 2759 after 5 p. m. (Mass.)

PART-TIME work, exp. sewing, or train as saleslady. Christian Scientist pref. Helen Demetrion, 8722 129th St., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

UNDERGRADUATE nurse, Christian Scientist; excellent refs.; exper. all phases nursing. Box A-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ORGANISTS

ORGANIST, experienced, desires position in or near New York City or Philadelphia. A. H. LINDSLEY, 217 Prospect, Cranford, N. J.

SOLOISTS WANTED

MIAMI, FLA.—Soloist. Write details, training and experience to First Church of Christ, Scientist, 256 N. E. 19th St.

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00. Closed Wed. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9028. Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660.

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
20 East 10th St., N. Y. C. ST. 9-3090

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 6302.

COINS

Collections or accumulations of old coins may be sold to buy WAR BONDS.
Gold coins and Indian Head cents wanted. I will call to make offer. For information write
HAROLD E. WHITENECK, COIN DEALER
68 Huntington Avenue, Boston

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HOSIERY REPAIRING

HOSIERY repairs, 17c, all makes, any amount of runs; closeout crepe slips $1.35; no mail orders. ROSEWIN HOSIERY CO., 505 Fifth Avenue, Suite 501, N. Y. C.

JEWELERS

Wedding Gifts—Jewelry & Silver
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service; free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RADIO REPAIRING

Radio Repairing
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y. Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FLushing 9-6656.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS Oriental's Hand-Washed, Repaired, Mothproofed, Stored
WARREN S. BAZIROIAN GALLERIES
212-240a Newbury St., Boston Com. 1885

TYPEWRITERS

Official U. S. Typewriter Purchase Depot
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 2-0253, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid, furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1818, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4400.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1261.

WEARING APPAREL

FOR SALE—Ladies' (4 B) pumps and riding boots. Phone PLaza 5-8676, New York City.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Bridgeport 4-7622.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KEM-TONE
Modern Miracle Wall Finish Will Even Paint Over Wallpaper.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1009 Broad Dial 6-0113

CONNECTICUT — BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

Remember Father on
FATHER'S DAY
Sunday, June 20
with a gift from
MEIRS & CO.
CORNER MAIN AND WALL

Herlin Press INC.
Job Printing Labels
Folders Catalogs
217 COMMERCE STREET, NEW HAVEN
NEW HAVEN 8-5137 BRIDGEPORT 5-0995

Visit Our Beach Shop!
Grand array of flattering Suits—Cotton, Dressmakers, Rayon Taffetas, Seersuckers, Jantzen Swim Suits.
SECOND FLOOR
HOWLAND'S

SOFT GLAMOROUS PERMANENT WAVE at
ANAMAE'S
130 John Dial 4-0406

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
THE BLUE RIBBON GARAGE, Inc.
283 Fairfield Avenue

Davis & Hawley
Jewelers for over a century
Precious stones, fine watches and silver
MAIN AT JOHN

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS
Money to loan on First Mortgages
Collateral loans made on Legal Stocks, Bonds and Bank Books

BUY FOR FATHER'S DAY at
READ'S

DOYLE'S BAKERY
Enriched White Bread
Delicious Nut Bread
Rye—Raisin—Whole Wheat Bread
Angel and Sponge Cake
376 Wood Avenue Dial 5-1185

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE WITH SAFETY at THE FIRST FEDERAL
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION of GREENWICH
Current Rate of Return On All Types of Savings 2½%
Accounts Insured Up to $5,000.00
289 Greenwich Avenue
TELEPHONES 4650—4651

SPRING PAINTING
Outside and Inside
B. P. S. PAINTS
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

The Greenwich Cab Co.
at the railroad station
Complete Car Servicing
Used Cars
SERVICE TEL. 4300 TAXI TEL. 2600

GAS Is Vital War Material
Use It Wisely!
THE GREENWICH GAS CO.
253 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for
Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
54 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

HARTFORD

We Have a Complete Line of NURSES OXFORDS
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 Trumbull Street

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT — HARTFORD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

"Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"
SAVITT—*Jeweler*
35 Asylum Street

Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
SPECIALS: Mon., Tues., Wed. Shampoo and Finger Wave 75c
"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your
Permanent Waves $5 up
Rooms 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

Answer to a Parents' Dream
Fun for Boys and Girls, 2.00
WITKOWER'S
77 Asylum Street

Spear & McManus
Established 1869 231 Asylum Street
Wedding Flowers
Managers
Joseph B. McManus *and* Louise McManus Ottenberg

MERIDEN

SUMMER SUITS
SPORTS JACKETS
SLACKS
to satisfy each one
CHERNIACK'S

MIDDLETOWN

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
PHONE 2860

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
COAL COKE
Electric Furnace Man Coal Stokers
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH ANTHRACITE
OIL WOOD
Gilbarco Oil Burners
391 MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 15-W

Get to Know
R. W. Camp Co.
FOR GOOD CLOTHES
for the men of the family
412-416 Main Street Telephone 248

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
DEPARTMENT STORE
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS
The Shop on Wheels
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
CHARLES A. MENZIES
INCORPORATED
67 WHITNEY AVE. 8-8107

Ann Allen GOWNS
76 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living
The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDE HARDWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Coombs FLOWERS SINCE 1843
"Flowers by Wire"
1030 Chapel Street 6-3171

CONNECTICUT — NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

On June 16th Stamp #18 becomes valid for one pair of
ENNA JETTICKS
$5.00 to $6.00 AAAA to EEE
at
ARNOLD'S BOOT SHOP
64 Wall St., Bishop Bldg., Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

GEORGE STEWART
Distinctive Flowers
41 Wall Street, Norwalk
FLOWERPHONE 6-8126

Look Pretty in Cotton
KAY DUNHILL and CAROL KING Dresses
$6.50 to $12.95
Sizes 12 to 42 and 9 to 15
JACOBY'S
10-12 North Main St., South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7835, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Shop Here and Save
STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
WITH THE SAVINGS BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Buettner's
Main at Summer St., Stamford Ph. 4-2117
Better Furniture, Rugs and Carpets

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-8297. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
DRESS ACCESSORIES
A fine assortment of collars, dickies, handkerchiefs, scarfs, turbans, etc.
Moderate Prices Always

SAXE & FLOTO
Florists
Beautiful Corsages for June Graduates
41 West Main Street Phone 3-1112

Graduation and Wedding Gifts
Books, Leather Goods, Fountain Pens, Lamps, Jewelry, Handkerchiefs
Davis & Nye, Inc.
60 Bank Street

Sullivan's *Boys' and Men's Wear*
Waterbury and Torrington
FOR GRADUATION!
Navy Suits, $15.95 to $22.50
Navy Flannel Sport Coats, $10.95, $12.95
White Flannel Trousers, $2.98 to $7.95
And all other accessories.

Perma-Lift Brassieres
Four style bust lines—in white and nude Shades.
Sizes 32 to 42
$1.00 to $2.50
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

Let Us Help You During the Warm Weather
All flat work washed and ironed reasonably.
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

Enchanting Toiletries by
Kathleen Mary Quinlan
from
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Wedding and Graduation Gifts
A fine line from which to choose
CURTIS ART CO.
West Main at Leavenworth Street

CONNECTICUT — WATERBURY (Continued)

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
"Officers' White"
"Vitality" Shoes
$6.95
Whites spic and span as an officer's . . . excitingly styled in sandals and ties . . . blissfully cool and comfortable! Wear them to brighten every summer frock.
FASHION FLOOR

Maryland
ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE

Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices
Catherine E. Lessner, *Prop.*
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave.
Liberty 3842

BALTIMORE
PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
211 E. Baltimore St. Baltimore Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

New York
ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

For Weddings and Graduation Flowers
Danker
121 NO. PEARL ST. PHONE 3-4238

During These Days of Quick Shopping Use Your CHARG-A-PLATE
WHITNEY'S

HOVER'S FURNITURE
is high grade but low in price
L. J. HOVER
Wayside Furniture
887 Central Avenue Phone 8-3824
OPEN EVENINGS

Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
Fine Selective Fashions in Cotton Sports Dresses, Toss-on Toppers, Slacks and Blouses.

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

NEW YORK — ALBANY (Continued)

WHITE SHOES
Naturalizer and Dickerson
6.95 to 11.95
HOSIERY
W. G. Griswold
21 STEUBEN STREET

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

For Graduation
Send the most thoughtful gift of all . . . Flowers!
PRESTON'S
Flowers
28 Genesee Street

PAINTS TOOLS
ROOFINGS
Glass—Sash—Doors
Plumbing—Heating
SMITH & PEARSON, INC.
Phone 21 Auburn

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Quality at a Reasonable Price see
VAN COTT
Jeweler
60 Court Street
Divided Payments Available

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

FATHER'S DAY GIFTS
It's high time to start selecting your Gifts for Father's Day . . . especially if he's in the service and stationed at some distance you should get it mailed promptly. McLean's is amply ready with gifts men like.
McLEAN'S

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court Street
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

"If It's Clean—It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 50 Walnut St.

BRONXVILLE

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

Jean Fox
Sports and Town Clothes and Millinery
65 PONDFIELD ROAD BR 2-1057

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3282

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

NEW YORK — BRONXVILLE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 2-3531
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bronxville Furriers
Fur Storage
New Garments Made to Order
2 Cedar Street BR 2-6061

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

In the Heart of the West Side
ERCKERT'S
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

Expert Permanents
Curls soft but firm—haircut easy to care for.
Dubonnet
BEAUTY SALON
UNiversity 3780
389 Parkside Avenue

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

Utica Flower Shop
Complete
FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 5381
Utica at Elmwood

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

FATHER'S DAY, JUNE 20
IF IN THE ARMY
OR IN THE NAVY
OR AT THE HOME FRONT
We Have the Proper Gift for Father
A. LOUIS MEN'S STORE
3 Main Street Phone 660

Pecks'
BUILT BUSINESS IN BIRD SINCE 1858
Central Avenue Phone 1220

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
GOLD CROSS Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

For the
"Bride and Graduate"
Artistic Photography
Harrison Photo Studio, Inc.
1008 Central Ave. Far Rockaway, N. Y.
329 Central Ave. Cedarhurst, N. Y.

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Featuring
Dr. Posner's Scientific Shoes for Children
NUNN-BUSH SHOES FOR MEN
MAC FRIEDLANDER
formerly with FASHION SHOE SHOP
33-03 Main Street FL. 3-8457

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS Inc.
N. ROSS Manager
FL. 9-0092
Draperies, Slip Covers, Curtains, Rugs
Cleaned to Your Satisfaction
DYEING—TAILORING—VALET SERVICE
FUR STORAGE—REPAIRING—WEAVING
Northern Blvd. at 163rd Street

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN FLORIST, Inc.
139-13 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. IN. 3-4444 and 4448

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

FLUSHING (Continued)

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-8555

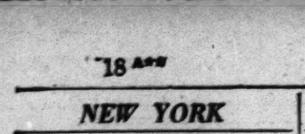
FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

Forest Hills
Fireproof Storage Co.
BO. 8-6662
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET

FREEPORT



Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Gifts and Housefurnishings
GIFT & NOVELTY OUTLET STORE
We carry a full line of
yarns
24 W. Merrick Rd. Freeport, N. Y.

DANZIGER
70 South Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
VACATION LUGGAGE
JANTZEN SWIM SUITS
SPORTING GOODS

FREEPORT—Bellmore

VILLAGE PHARMACY
AUGUST FREITAG, Ph.G., Prop.
Bedford and Wilson Aves., Bellmore, N. Y.
Phone: WANTAGH 1329
HALLMARK GREETING CARDS
for All Occasions
Cardani French Ice Cream
and Milk Sherbets

GLOVERSVILLE

GRADUATION
GIFTS
from
ARGERSINGER'S
Are Worthy of You and Your Friends
Summer Magic!
NINA'S
Stockings-Out-Of-A-Bottle
$1 and $3.50
MILDRED PRESTON

E. L. DURKEE & CO.
The Leading
Hardware Merchants
Phone 2228 13 North Main Street

FOOT REST
and
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

GIFTS
for Graduation
A. D. NORTON CO.

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK
TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking
Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes—Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hempstead 8246-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hesse
Confectionery and
Tea Room
50 MAIN STREET
Hempstead 5995

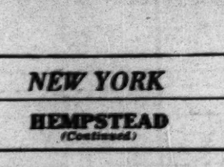
H. BLUMBERG & SONS
Inc.
Porch and Lawn Furniture
Birdbaths—Garden Hose
78 Front Street Hempstead 6000

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE HEMP 5675
Featuring
Hikey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats



267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

MIRSCHEL
Lumber & Supply Corp.
Building Materials
Redwood Lumber and
Greenhouse Specialties
Hempstead Turnpike near Nassau Blvd.
Phone Hempstead 3141—Floral Park 5618

"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

Clearance Sale on All Millinery
2.98 to 5.98 values, now..$1, 1.98, 2.98
Street and Evening Dresses..7.98 up
Washables .....5.98 up

Fann's
255 FULTON AVENUE

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

CAMP OUTFITS
SCHEFF'S SPORT STORE
76 Main Street (next State Theatre)

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

RUBIN'S
Paints and Hardware
Fertilizer and Seeds for
your Victory Garden
Housefurnishings

8102 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0176

FIELDS
for Women's, Children's, Infants' Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 8-4358

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
RAY'S DELICATESSEN
HAvemeyer 9-3403
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meats Our Specialty
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-18 37TH AVENUE

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6350
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market
in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-3410

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone IL. 8-3686. Hours 9-12 Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
Bill John Stefkas
FUR STORAGE
Repairing — Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE 9-5525

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Clifton Paint Stores
VIRGINIA 7-5656
Jamaica Ave., Corner 110th Street

Kem-Tone WALLPAPER LADDERS
FRIES & BURMEISTER
Complete INSURANCE Protection
Agents for
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

Payment over 12 months
Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre

Refresh Your Rooms
At a moderate cost, quality upholstering, mattress renovating, and made to order draperies, slip covers, living room suites.
MANCHESTER UPHOLSTERING CO.
89-64 165 St. REpublic 9-6630
3 doors north of Jamaica Ave.
Estab. 1912 House of Honest Values

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral
Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 6-0183
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

JAMESTOWN

Good Hosiery
for Less Money
in Basement
BIGELOW'S JAMESTOWN NEW YORK

LUNDQUIST
HARDWARE
Solicits Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Anderson
Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 No. Main Street Phone 6146

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

For the Perfect
Gifts for Graduates
Shop at
NELSON'S DEPT. STORE

KENMORE

ALICE A. REIF
Ladies' Dresses
Hosiery
Lingerie
Sweaters Skirts
3102 Delaware Ave. De 8159

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP
2811 Delaware Ave. DE. 0367
KENMORE, N. Y.

VIOLA STEVENS
Hats and Accessories
Open Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday Evenings
2828 Delaware Avenue

LARCHMONT

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH
SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2003

GIFTS

Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE

BATHING SUITS
PLAY SUITS
COTTON DRESSES
Accessory Shop
1931 PALMER AVENUE

NEW YORK

LYNBROOK

Merrick Beauty Shop
featuring
Rilling's Permanents
182 Merrick Road Lynbrook 8223

Bathing Apparel
for All Members of the Family
Jantzen Agency
I. JACOBSON AND SON
21-23 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884 Fa 4-3948 NE 2-1412

Exclusive Millinery
at popular prices
Ahead in Hats
Gray Hat Shoppes
42 Fourth Avenue
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Save Your Furniture and Beautify Your Home with Reliable Slipcovers and Reupholstery
We still have those hard-to-get
New Webbing and Springs
RELIABLE SILK STORES
63 4th Ave., Mt. Vernon
8 Warburton Ave., Yonkers

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years
GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

YORK SHOE STORES
GOLD CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.95
21 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
18 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

NEWBURGH

Schwenmoke's
for all your family and home needs.
DEPARTMENT STORES
Newburgh Beacon

NEW ROCHELLE

We Telegraph Flowers
Westchester Florists
522 Main Street
NEw Rochelle 2-3610—2-3688

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Neilsen's
ICE CREAM and
FRESH FRUIT SHERBET
587 NORTH AVENUE

For Your VICTORY GARDEN Seeds Plants
Tomatoes Celery Kale
Egg Plant Cauliflower Kohlrabi
Peppers Broccoli Lettuce
Cabbage Brussels Sprouts Parsley
Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver St. Larchmont, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

CHARLES LIBRETT HARDWARE
NEW ROCHELLE 2-5442, 2-5443
184 Huguenot Street
(Next to Huguenot Firehouse)

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents
by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0063. Hours: 12 noon to 3 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SERVE YOUR COUNTRY! SERVE YOURSELF!
Conservation of fuel will be as important next winter as in the last. INSULATE this summer and have STORM SASHES fitted and ready to install.
Next winter your fuel savings will speed up the U. S. war machine and you'll save money and be more comfortable.
Please phone us for information.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY

WEDDING and GRADUATION GIFTS

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
565 Main Street
New Rochelle 2-3692

For the Duration:
DEPEND ON NEPTUNE
to solve your storage problems
With more people than ever before putting their furnishings in storage, Westchester continues to depend on Neptune's modern facilities. Standard rates. Estimates gladly given.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
New Rochelle 2-1300

I. B. COHEN
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
527 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREPEL BROOKLYN Flowers
1060 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Beverly Rd.
BUCK. 2-7876
THE BEAUTY OF TREPEL SERVICE
Flowers, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREPEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE.
We receive daily shipments of the choicest and freshest cut flowers obtainable.
THIS IS OUR ONLY STORE IN BROOKLYN
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere in the U. S.

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

MEN'S WEAR
TIES—$1.00 to $3.50
SHIRTS, SPORTSWEAR AND HOSE
COLIN BROTHERS
958 Flatbush Avenue
FATHER'S DAY — JUNE 20
Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268

Arme Employment Agency
340A NINTH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks, Couples Referenced Help
Chambermaids of All Nationalities
Gen. House Workers Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

D. KEISER, Inc.
We are closing for early summer vacation. All dresses drastically reduced.
Buckminster 4-4967 975 Flatbush Ave.

ROSEDALE FflorIST
Specializing in Highest Grade Flowers
521 Ocean, cor. Church Ave.
Tel. BUck. 2-6800—2-7010

BUNNY SHERMAN MILLINERY
Custom-Made and Ready-to-Wear
7712 Fifth Avenue Shore Rd. 8-7252
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Edison Mazda Lamps
Janitors' Supplies
MAY & SCHAAF, Inc.
Hardware, Housefurnishings and General Repairing
Locksmiths—Electrical Work
BUckminster 2-7714 865 Flatbush Ave.

DIAMONDS • WATCHES • JEWELRY
SOL. CHARAK
EXPERT WATCH AND CLOCK SERVICE
One Year Written Guarantee on All Repairs
7218 Third Ave.—SH. 8-6620

Remember Dad With a Gift Purchased at
JOEL'S
MANHATTAN SHIRTS, INTERWOVEN HOSE, SPORT SHIRTS, SPORT JACKETS OF ALL KINDS, AND SLACKS.
7624 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY (Continued)

Borough of Manhattan
GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork and Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed. 4-8395

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Fort Richmond

NIAGARA FALLS

MOREY'S JEWELERS, Inc.
Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry
Silverware—Radios
Electrical Appliances
Parker VACUMATIC
Tel 2-5885 126 Falls Street

Morré's
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

PELHAM

'blue coal'
HI HEAT PREMIUM FUEL OIL
WESTCHESTER DIVISION
of
BLUE COAL CORPORATION
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint — Mazda Lamps
Housewares
129 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1984

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

POUGHKEEPSIE

Call Lucy Luckey 2500

When you're in a hurry and don't have time to come to Luckey's . . . it's a saving of time, gas and tires. Also for your convenience is our
Open House Every Friday to 9 P. M.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street BEACON
Phone 5390 No. Cedar St. Phone 197

CAKES
A Slice of Our Delicious Home Type Cake will add Energy and Bolster Your Morale.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street—Near Market

QUEENS VILLAGE

Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

Domestic Paint Co.
Wallpaper—Art Supplies
214-71 JAMAICA AVE., QUEENS VILLAGE
BRANCH 89-61 165TH ST., JAMAICA

Crossword Quiz Answers

A	P	R	I	C	O	T
L	O	A	▨	H	U	E
M	E	T	▨	I	T	S
A	▨	S	U	N	▨	S
V	A	▨	S	▨	S	
I	N	S	E	C	T	S
V	I	A	▨	U	R	E
A	S	T	O	R	I	A
	E	▨	U	▨	P	L
S	▨	O	R	B	▨	Y
H	A	P	▨	A	S	H
A	N	A	▨	L	E	A
W	I	L	L	I	A	M

NEW YORK

QUEENS VILLAGE (Continued)

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
229-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2213
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Avenue

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

★LIPSCHUTZ★
Stationers
Books, Typewriter Repairs and Rentals
Greeting Cards
114-10 Jamaica Ave. CL. 3-9067

D. Schmerer, Inc.
105-22 Jamaica Avenue VI. 7-0808
Established 1913
TINSMITH and all kinds of ROOFING
All Our Work Guaranteed

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

CHERTOW LUGGAGE SHOP
Suitcases—Ladies' Handbags
Umbrellas—Novelties
Billfolds—Key-tainers
Initials stamped free on all leather goods
115-17 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 7-0624

Phone Vi. 9-8360
The Smart Shop
Millinery
OUR ONLY STORE
106-13 Jamaica Avenue
Bet. 106th and 107th Streets

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., Corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636

FOREST PARKWAY UPHOLSTERING CO.
All Year Slip Covers
Featuring
Pebble Cloth-Zippers
115-10 Jamaica Ave. CI. 3-8697

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

PARKWAY
Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel
Virginia 7-1380

HARRY MALONE
HABERDASHER
Manhattan Shirts
Reis and Munsing Underwear
Fownes Gloves
80-27 Jamaica Avenue
(Opposite Leader Observer)

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 6802, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
ROCHESTER — NEW YORK
Stone 7384

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

WEEKS HOUSE
GRACE HOWE WEEKS
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1220 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7000

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Office and Plant
University Ave. at Culver Rd.
Cash and Carry Stores
Ridge Road at Dewey—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. *Main 83*
Established 1867. Seventy-six years of complete insurance protection and service to companies of proven financial integrity.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL—COKE—OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen. 350

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Mallory Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2540

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

RYE

John C. Thomas has taken over and is operating the coal and oil business of George F. Gorman, at 87 Purchase Street, Rye, Tel. Rye 125. For economy plus comfort try Colonial Coal—"The best hard coal money can buy"
JOHN C. THOMAS
131 Horton Ave., Port Chester 31

SCARSDALE

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2810
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name

SCHENECTADY

McKETTRICK CLASSIC DRESSES
$7.95 $8.95
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711
BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

CHAS. HOLTZMANN & SON
INC.
Clothiers and Furnishers
259 STATE STREET
Sport Coats, $14.95 to $25
Slacks $4.50 and up

Barneys
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NEW YORK
(Continued from previous page)

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NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
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Gold Shoes for the Entire Family
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

(A. P. Features)

Radical departures from long observed rules regarding United States five-cent stamps mark the commemorative issue honoring Poland's resistance to the Nazis. The stamp, first of a series of eleven which will be issued to commemorate opposition of Axis over-run countries of Europe, will be placed on sale in Washington and Chicago June 22.

The Polish stamp, illustrated here, will have a purple background instead of the usual blue that has distinguished United States stamps of this denomination for many years. The flag of Poland will appear in its red and white colors as the central design to add two more distinctive features. It will be the first time that the flag of another nation has appeared on a stamp of this country and one of the few times that more than one color has been used on a U. S. stamp.

At the left of the central flag subject is pictured a phoenix, the mythical bird which to the Egyptians symbolizes renewal of life, while at the right is the figure of a kneeling woman with chains dangling from each wrist to portray the breaking of the shackles of oppression and enforced servitude. Both figures are supported by pedestals in which the denomination of the stamp appears.

Chicago was selected along with

Wide World

New stamp commemorating Poland's resistance to the Nazis.

Washington as the site for the first day sales, Postmaster General Walker said, because of its large population of persons of Polish descent. Collectors desiring first day covers may send a maximum of ten addressed envelopes to the Postmaster at Washington, zone 13, or Chicago, zone 7, with cash or postal money order to cover the cost of the stamps. Each cover should be pencil-marked in the upper right corner to show the number of stamps to be affixed and enclosures of medium weight should be placed in each cover and the flaps turned in or sealed. Requests for uncancelled stamps should not be included with such orders. Uncancelled stamps may be obtained at the Philadelphia Agency in Washington.

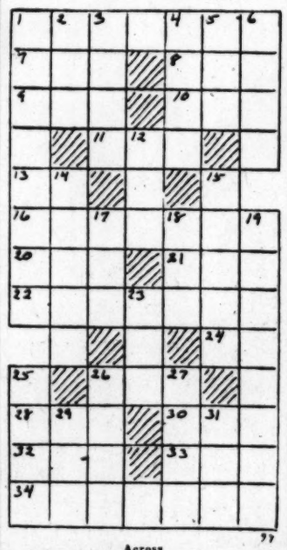
Other stamps of the series will honor Czechoslovakia, Norway, Luxemburg, The Netherlands, Belgium, France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania and Australia. All will be of five cent denomination and will picture the flag of each country as its central subject but whether the same general design will be used for all eleven stamps has not been disclosed by the Post Office Department.

Shorts for Soldiers

Cotton khaki shorts are now being issued for the first time in history to American soldiers in hot countries; they have five pockets.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—If you ate a Blenheim, it would be what?
7—What is a river of northern Chile?
8—What is a city of French Indo-China?
9—Encountered.
10—Possessive pronoun.
11—Shining, visible surface of what heavenly body is called the photosphere?
13—William and Mary College is in what State of United States (abbr.)?
16—What is largest group of all living creatures?
20—By way of.
21—What is a suffix denoting "process"?
22—What city of Oregon is said to be oldest white settlement in northwestern U. S.?
24—Plural (abbr.).
26—Globe.
28—That which happens.
30—Seed vessel of what tree is called a samara?
32—Who was mother of ancient Irish gods?
33—Grassy meadow.
34—What was first name of author of "Table Talk"?

Down
1—Who is bridegroom in opera "Barber of Seville"?
2—Lenore is heroine of poem by whom?
3—What creatures shrieked and squeaked "in fifty different sharps and flats"?
4—Goatee is worn where?
5—Not in.
6—What Hardy heroine works as dairymaid at Talbothays?
12—To employ.
14—What herb is cultivated in many lands for its aromatic seeds?
15—What is a narrow and relatively long piece?
17—Perched.
18—Mongrel dog is what?
19—What dog has short legs, strong jaws, and long supple body?
23—Belonging to us.
25—Who won Nobel prize in literature in 1925?
26—Geyserite is one kind of what?
27—What is one of islands of Netherlands Indies?
29—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
31—Ocean.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from Eugene W. Gustafson, Blue Island, Maine

Mugged!

Did You Ever Wonder

Why It Is Difficult to See Out From a Lighted Room at Night?

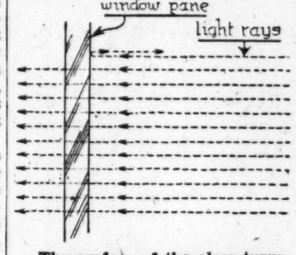
We usually think of a clean window pane as thoroughly transparent. All during the daylight hours we experience no difficulty in observing Tommy's antics on the lawn with the neighbor boys, or noting Mrs. Jones' progress as she takes her afternoon stroll just by glancing out of the window.

However, after darkness falls and the living room lights are turned on, instead of offering a clear view of what's going on outside, the window pane becomes a dark mirror dimly reflecting the image of objects and persons in the room.

The reason for this metamorphosis is that ordinary window glass does not transmit all the light that falls upon it. Physicists have determined that the glass transmits about 90 per cent of the incident light and reflects the remainder.

During the day, when the outside world is orightly lighted and the interior of the house is relatively dark, a person inside can see out through the windows very readily. But at night, with incandescent lamps in the house shining brightly, the eight or ten per cent reflection from the surface of the window pane serves to paint on the glass a more vivid picture than the dark scene beyond. The pane, consequently, comes nearer to duty as a mirror than as a vision port.

If, however, you can cut off the inside light from a portion of the pane (as by putting your face close to the glass and using your two hands as blinders to hold back the room light), you will find the insideout vision greatly improved. In such a case, your hands perform the service rendered by the dark cloth the portrait photographer drapes over the camera and his shoulders while he peers at the image formed on the ground glass "window" at at the back of the camera box.—**W. P. Keasbey.**



The surface of the glass turns back a portion of the light that falls on the window.

In Lighter Vein

Household Tip

Don't worry about butter. You can make it from grass. All you need is a cow and a churn.—Wall Street Journal.

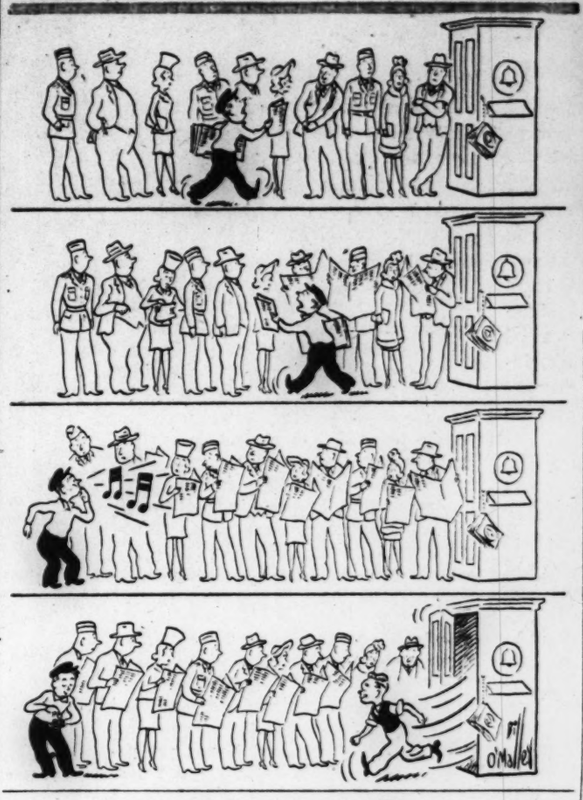
Right Proportion

The night the Marines landed in the Solomons, a Marine sergeant in a San Francisco cafe was praising the corps to the skies. An Army captain finally interrupted. "Don't forget," he said, "that when a Marine goes into battle there are 10 soldiers on one side of him and 10 sailors on the other."

The Marine raised himself to his full six feet one and came to attention.

"Sir," he retorted, "that's the proper proportion."—Yank.

Just for Fun —Bill O'Malley



Daily Quotation

Order means light and peace, inward liberty and free command over oneself; order is power.—Amiel

Brevities

Boston Herald: Now draws near the season when wives depart for rest and recreation and buttons come off—the time when we get as a summer novelty the pin-up man, instead.

Detroit News: An old infantryman has been telling us of the new regulation in the Air Corps. No more lieutenant-colonels are to be commissioned until their voices have changed.

Realized Her Wish

North Sandwich, N. H.

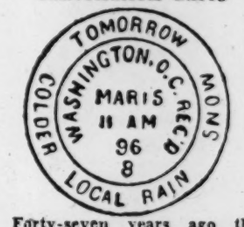
Doris Peaselee, eighteen-year-old resident of this town and incapacitated for many years, was recently commended for her active participation in New Hampshire's campaign to aid the Society for Crippled Children and Handicapped Persons. At the time she mentioned that her greatest desire was to sing over the radio.

Martin B. Avery of Laconia's WLNH read about that wish. He arranged for Doris to sing several songs over WLNH and today she's the happiest girl in New Hampshire.

Chile's First Engine

Chile has now its first railroad engine built in that country. All parts were made in Chile except the boiler plates, axles, and wheels.

Cancellation Curio



Forty-seven years ago the Washington post office canceled first-class mail with a weather forecast for the next day. The cancellation included: cold, colder, frost, snow, warmer, cloudy, fair, local rain, and showers.

NEWS ITEM— HE CAN AFFORD TO LAUGH

BUT HERR HITLER, IT'S NO LAUGHING MATTER -- OUR U-BOATS THEY AINDT DOING SO GOOD YET
I KEEP TELLING HIM HOW THE RAF BOMBINGS HAVE CRIPPLED WAR PRODUCTION
UND ALL HE DOES IS LAUGH!
BLACK MARKETS IN THE RUHR -- UNREST ---INVASION NEAR--
UND HE STILL KEEPS LAFFING
COAL SITUATION IN U.S. UNSETTLED
11,000,000 TONS LOST IN RECENT STRIKES
WALKOUT IN U.S. PLANE PLANT
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Making a Big Splash*

By Le Pelley

THE ONE WHO MAKES THE SMALLEST SPLASH HAS TO RUN AND TELL OUR FAMILY WHERE WE ARE —
HA.. I GUESS THAT WILL HOLD THEM.. !!
SPLASH
OH.. HEY NO FAIR !!
WE REPRESENT A UNITED FRONT..
SPU-LASH!
EVERY ONCE IN A WHILE I FIND OUT I'm NOT AS SMART AS I THINK I AM !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Wondered Where All the Meat Coupons Were Coming From!*

By Rodgers

SONG N' BREADS
MEAT
The Boss and I went to the butcher shop today-
We bought a big roast for the family
And a fat juicy bone for me!
Oh well! It's nice to dream about such things once in a while!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*She Must Think Ted Is a Good Egg*

By The Hagers

"My mail, Ted, I was going through, And found this note addressed to you."
His eyes grew large; his face turned pale. "Why, it's from Madame Nightingale!"
With trembling wings, he tore one end, And read the message Madame penned.
"What is it, Ted? You look upset!" "A recipe for omelet."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Unlock the Ball Resolution

Some months ago it became apparent that postwar planning was being hamstrung by uncertainty about what the United States Senate would do with the peace. Fears that a Senate minority would veto as in 1919 any American participation in a world security system were bedeviling every hope for a peace founded on something more than an emergency alliance of the United Nations. They were, for instance, increasing Russia's tendency to guarantee her own western border by pushing it westward.

Yet the American people, in public opinion polls and through the press, had disclosed a plain desire to help police the peace. In this situation a sizable group of Senators, both Democrats and Republicans, decided that the solution lay in a Senate declaration that it, too, would favor American participation in an organization of the nations to control these recurrent outbreaks of international gangsterism. As spokesmen for this group Senators Ball, Burton, Hatch and Hill drew up and offered a resolution along these lines.

A subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was set up to examine and report on this and other resolutions dealing with postwar plans. That was three months ago. The subcommittee is still sitting on the Ball resolution—or lying down on it, for there is little evidence that it is giving very active attention to the measure. The subcommittee is well furnished with isolationists or Senators who are afraid of the isolationists, but it is being pestered more than a little by ordinary folks who believe this war should produce something better than another.

Even some Senators who might favor the purpose of the resolution are afraid that if it is brought out on the Senate floor the isolationists will either destroy it or sour relations with America's allies. On one hand are those who declare it ties the Senate's hands; on the other are those who hold it would be useless because it doesn't commit the Senate. These reasons cancel out. The real difficulty seems to be that small but violently vocal isolationist groups have more influence with many Senators than do the great majority of Americans who want to win the peace as well as the war but aren't very sure of the means.

Many of the wisest observers believe that a declaration by the Senate along some such lines as those in the Ball resolution is the most practicable if not an indispensable first step. Americans who realize that when the rain stops the urge to fix the roof lessens will do well to hammer Senator Connally's subcommittee to release this "win-the-peace resolution." Favorable action in the Senate would be worth as much as a major victory on the battle front.

A Price to Be Paid

Evidently Latin American Nations, leading off with Brazil, have decided that a slice or two of Argentine bread at the common table is better than none at all. Prompt recognition of the new Ramirez regime in Argentina by Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, and Paraguay, indicates that these governments are willing to settle for less than even half a loaf.

For the Ramirez Provisional Government has so far given scant evidence of being anything more than a reshuffle of power within the dominant conservative forces that backed former President Castillo. Possibly this fact explains Washington's delay in extending recognition. The transparent aim of the conservative maneuver—a maneuver now accepted by Dr. Castillo himself—is to shift Argentine foreign policy far enough toward the United Nations to obtain lend-lease arms.

Liberal elements in Argentina have watched events with detachment born of realization that they had no weapons to oppose those of the Army without precipitating a bloody and unequal civil war. La Prensa, La Nación, and other democratic papers, which have consistently campaigned for a break of diplomatic relations with the Axis, are reserved and unenthusiastic about the "revolution."

The first phase has ended in Argentina's inevitable double back-somersault away from a foreign policy of isolation that nearly ruined the country. In the period of bargaining now beginning, Argentine Army chieftains should not be permitted to purchase advantages too cheaply. We trust that before Washington looses the lend-lease purse-strings it will wait for more evidence of a real change in Buenos Aires.

Pantelleria

Intense activity over and around Pantelleria—and even the all-out drive now expected as a result of that island's refusal to surrender on demand of Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz of the Northwest African Air Forces—are not necessarily signs that the invasion of Europe is beginning. Reports from other news centers indicate vast preparations yet to be completed.

The intensifying attack on Pantelleria may well be designed to acquire data for further reference—on the types and power of Axis fortifications, on the feasibility of parachute attacks, and for tactics of landing forces. That a decision has not already been forced by large-scale landings in addition to the bombing and shelling of the island indicates that the Allies are not in a great hurry to take Pantelleria, capture of the island being probably part of a thoroughly organized timetable in which other moves are scheduled. Meanwhile, the Mediterranean is being cleared for total use by the Allies.

Evidently the Italians are prepared for early loss of Pantelleria, even before landings of Allied forces are reported, for Rome broadcasts are stressing "overwhelming" air and naval forces attacking the island. Significantly, there is no talk of help from Hitler for the Italian defenders.

"A Tested and Proved Voice"

Public confidence in the President's new Office of War Mobilization—sometimes referred to as the "War Cabinet"—will be incalculably strengthened by the announcement that Bernard M. Baruch is to serve as an adviser to Director James F. Byrnes.

Mr. Baruch's memorable success as chief of the War Industries Board in the conflict of two decades ago, his more recent chairmanship of the committee that did so much to bring order out of chaos in the rubber situation, and his general high score of accuracy in analyzing the principal difficulties of the current war effort have won him an almost unique public esteem.

Mr. Baruch has quite evidently set conditions upon his participation. If he withdraws, a great segment of the public will regretfully conclude that once more having "super powers" on paper has meant little compared with having the President's ear.

Mr. Baruch has given ample proof that he can be useful in the new set-up, especially as its efforts concern the fight against inflation. He has foreseen most of the present difficulties; many of his answers have been applied, but frequently rather late in the game.

During the past year he has been giving visitors to his hotel suite in Washington, or to his "office" on a bench in Lafayette Park across from the White House, a little pamphlet of his authorship entitled "Preventing Inflation." In some 30 pages it very nearly tells the whole story.

Even the sub-titles are illuminating: "Priorities and protecting small industries"—"Protecting those with fixed income"—"See that civilians get essentials"—"Wages and farm prices must be controlled (But you can't freeze one and let the other soar)"—"Danger of pressure groups"—"Need to prevent inflation (Except for human slaughter and maiming and all that goes with them, inflation is the most destructive of the consequences of war)."

Mr. Baruch's is a tested and proved voice. It is well that it is now to be clothed with more authority.

Weeding

Those who this year wield hoe and urge cultivator with virginal enthusiasm are learning with surprise that weeds are a bountiful crop in all gardens. It is, on the whole, a salubrious lesson, as well as educational.

At the present moment, there may be disagreement over the technique of weeding. There are two main schools of thought. One holds that the only way is to get down on hands and knees and crawl along the row. The weeder can rest on one hand as the other pulls the unwanted, lush-growing, tenacious plants. The other school contends it is more efficient to rest on one knee and hitch along. This is the semi-vertical position as contrasted with the horizontal. We have respect but no comment for those who bend from the waist. As for the hoe, that cannot reach the intruders among the young and tender children of our toil.

Victory gardeners may pay their money and take their choice. Decision is difficult and observation leads to the conclusion that most gardeners change techniques frequently. But the problem must be faced squarely and without equivocation. The choice is weeds or vegetables; there is no middle ground.

Our Readers Say—

A Present Help

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been so impressed by the many articles I have read about what the Bible and religion means to our men at the front. It seems that almost every newspaper or magazine I pick up contains an account of a soldier turning to prayer and the Bible in an otherwise hopeless situation.

In most of them, however, it seems to me there is something of a note of tragedy. Colonel Clear was *surprised* when he found himself praying out loud in a foxhole in Bataan during a particularly heavy bombardment, and *embarrassed* when he spoke about it to the sergeant with him. The sergeant's reply will probably go down in religious history: "There are no atheists in foxholes."

Lieutenant Whittaker in Colonel Rickenbacker's crew adrift in the Pacific had learned the Lord's Prayer halfway through after *three days*. And many of the accounts disclose in quoting their remarks that the soldier had little acquaintance with the Bible and prayer.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, from a nation of Mohammedanism, Confucianism, and Buddhism, in acknowledging to the world what Christianity has meant to her, and the part it is playing in the leadership of that great nation, should cause us as a Christian nation to stop and think. It is significant that she had to meet a period of apathy and indifference bordering on doubt and disbelief, but the *important* point is that she met it and today she acknowledges prayer as a source of *guidance* and *balance*.

It may be that the lack of religion is one of the causes of this war, and that the war will cause many to turn to God. When Steinmetz was asked what he thought would be the next development of our age, he answered: "The greatest advance will be along spiritual lines."

We all know what our men at the front are finding out, that "God is a very present help in trouble" (Psalms 46:1).

Wheaton, Ill. J. N. NORTH

Take Over the Unions?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Inasmuch as managements of industrial corporations have been replaced by Government order when management has failed to continue operations (Brewster Aircraft, S. A. Woods Machine Co., etc.), it would seem proper for the Government to order its representatives or appointees to take over the management, control, and operation in its entirety also of any union whose management is unable to continue to operate the union according to and within the laws of the United States in order to obtain production.

Restoration of management of the unions should take place as in the case of corporations as soon as the Government can be assured that either the former or substitute officers can carry on.

This would seem to place a responsibility on union management comparable with that of corporate management.

The same standards of performance and of failures should apply to management of all types. Good management is just as readily available to labor unions as it is to our leading corporations. Union members and the public are looking for a high standard of management everywhere and will undoubtedly be behind any Government action which will depose bad management (which does not permit of maximum output) whether it be corporate or union. JAMES H. ODELL

Wellesley Hills, Mass.

A Farmer on Rubber

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent item in The Christian Science Monitor indicated 49,000 employees in "three major rubber companies" at Akron, Ohio, were idle "in a protest against a War Labor Board wage decision."

In normal times this news would hardly tempt a farmer to write a letter to the editor—but these are not normal times—and it is because there are many, who are near and dear to me, closer to the Nazi guns than the folks in either Akron or Toronto, I ask the privilege of commenting on the following paragraph from the worm's angle, so to speak, or the farmer's:

"Workers' straight time hourly earnings were said by the WLB to average $1.15-$1.20, and Goodrich reckoned its factory employees' April pay, including overtime, averaged $1.31 an hour and $53 weekly. . . ."

Now, the above would surely make curious reading for the boys in the armed services. A CANADIAN FARMER

Toronto

A Restaurant's Good Rule

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial, "No Rationing of Evil," brought a happy reminder to a reader. Three summers ago at North Beach, Md., a summer resort, we had dinner at a restaurant where a large framed sign with bold lettering hung in a conspicuous place on the wall:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

The management reserves the right to refuse service to anyone under the influence of intoxicants or for bringing intoxicants on these premises.

This was the Sanders Coffee Shop and we told the proprietor we appreciated the freedom from the intoxicants which so often dominate resort dining rooms. He told us he had this business for twenty years and had enforced these rules from the start.

Philadelphia M. W. C.

Doing Our Share

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

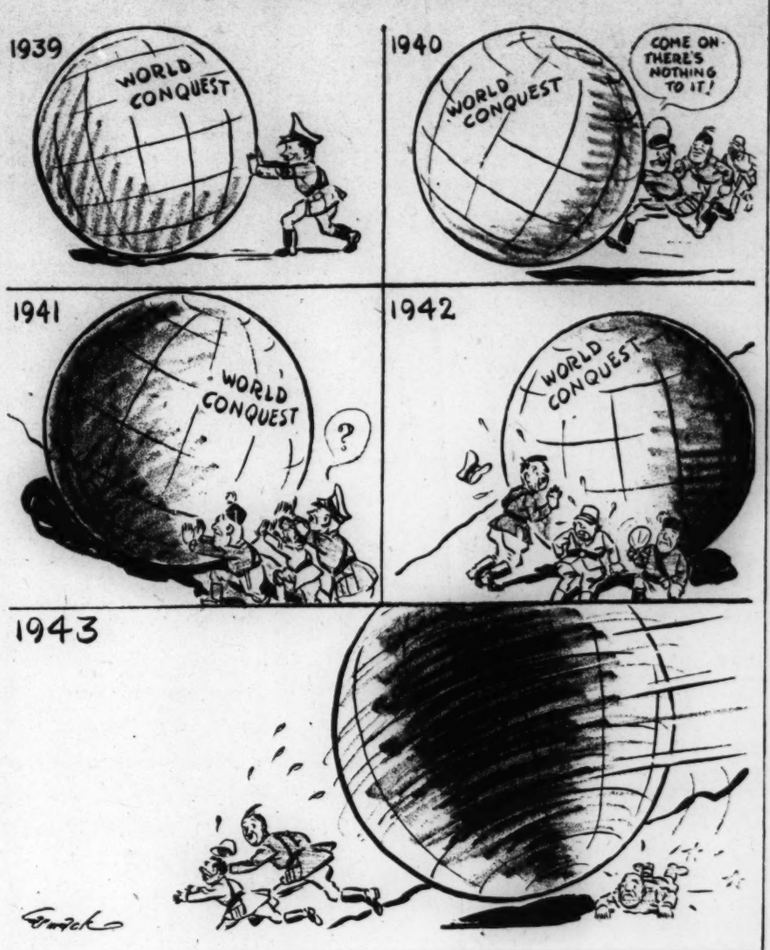
One of the reasons we are fighting this war is to establish unity between the Nations. Is America doing her share? She certainly is not as long as she engages herself in strikes. What if our boys on the front lines laid down their knapsacks and quit fighting? What would become of us? It's high time the people on the home front made some demands upon their workers.

People of America! Wake up! It is your duty and obligation to insist upon co-operation or else all is in vain.

Forest Hills, N. Y. PAULINE MACLENNAN

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

They Pushed It a Little Too Far



"Light Upon the Path"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It may be helpful to the common man who wishes to take his part in constructing a new order to try to discern the trends in present planning for postwar international reconstruction. Informed public opinion must support statesmen if their efforts to promote the general welfare are to be successful. The common man must accept the responsibility of seeing to it that leaders lead in right directions, and that leadership is followed.

There is a tendency to give priority to the moral law. The conception that the fundamental principle of international law is eternally existent in truth is being reiterated. There is a revival of the conclusions of Grotius and Blackstone that man achieves his highest interest through justice, obeying law which exists "antecedent to any positive precept." If the moral law is to be obeyed, it must first be understood.

The human approach to basic law is expressed by Basil Mathews as "man's imperfect effort to express in positive decision the eternal moral law." In order that this effort may be improved it is proposed to pool the wisdom of the world; to provide for the development of international law toward the ideal; to dispense and enforce justice through international co-operation. Strife resulting from a diversity of national wills will cease as one international will expresses obedience to one truthful law.

There is a trend to repudiate war as an instrument of national policy through abandoning national purposes which lead to war by breaking the moral law. War is held to be the sanction incurred by disobedience to actual law which demands that nations renounce evil purposes and settle their differences effectively by peaceful methods.

* * *

For the general welfare nations must make common cause against aggression, accepting collective responsibility for maintaining peace and order. A supreme tribunal and regional tribunals are under discussion. When issues are between right and wrong, neutrality is not justified. For the common good, sanctions must be made effective against the criminal nations; co-operation is requisite.

Conceptions of sovereignty are undergoing modification, especially as they are inconsistent with the moral unity existing between nations and as they lead toward war. It is possible for a nation to be an international nuisance through misgovernment, and for factions within nations to affect adversely the interests of the community of nations. Demands for international authority to exert pressure for the removal of such injustices are being made.

There is a trend toward more effective international organization to maintain law and order, to develop and apply right rules of international conduct representing the will of the entire community and its collective interests rather than the will and interests of individuals or parts of the community. All interests are bound up in the common interest. The best way to promote individual welfare is to promote general welfare. Backwardness in establishing justice in any nation is a world problem destructive of all interests through the common interest.

The League of Nations, the International Labor Office, the Permanent Court of International Relations, etc., have accomplished much. There is a trend toward seeing to it that what they have done shall not be wasted. It is possible that existing facilities, through revision and development, may be continued in a new association of nations, from which no nation shall be permitted to remain aloof. Regional organization has its place within world organization. It is seen that national security depends on international control in conformity with the moral law, first politically, then economically and socially.

* * *

History has conclusively demonstrated that the system of a balance of power is not a sound basis for world peace. Collective security is sought through the limitation and control of armaments with a view to adequacy, efficiency and economy, in a unified force under international authority. Private manufacture of arms and profits made through destruction are challenged as opposed to general security.

Justice demands the abandonment of political imperialism.

There is a demand for the repudiation of political nationalism; a denial that there is a master race or nation justified in enslaving any others; a demand that all nations shall come out into the community of nations and be one of them. There is a demand for truthful propaganda and education promoting co-operation, good will and understanding among nations.

There is a demand that undeveloped territories shall be exploited for the interest of the community of nations, with a view to just and equal treatment as to access of raw materials and markets, and elimination of exclusive opportunities for investment of capital and other forms of economic enterprise. Thus economic imperialism is challenged.

* * *

The economic interdependence of nations is more clearly visible, as is the need for ordering economic activities for the common good. Tariff barriers are assailed as unjustly thwarting the free exchange of goods and services essential to the best interests of all nations. Justice requires equalization of inequalities of natural resources. Economic disarmament and measures of co-operation are proposed to supersede ruthless competition and trade rivalries as men learn that their true unity of interests calls for elimination of economic nationalism.

Political and economic isolationism have proved to be policies of short-sighted rather than far-sighted self-interest, and the conviction grows that the latter is essentially unselfish.

The elimination of the social factors leading to war calls for parallel action for social justice by all nations and improvement of the conditions of life for the common man everywhere.

Is there a golden thread of consistency in the salutary trends of reconstruction planning? I believe there is because of an animus tending to induce conformity to fundamental law in human affairs. Obedience to that law becomes more widespread as the true nature of that law is more generally understood. Confucius said, "The men of the four seas are brothers." Even among those who do not think so, the conviction grows that it is best for all to act as if there were a brotherhood of man. The Apostle Paul said "love is the fulfilling of the law." Love alone fulfils the Golden Rule, the Higher Law. There lies the perfect solution. Need our statesmen grope for solution when there is so much light upon the path?

Havana, Cuba E. S. J. P.

The Wide Horizon

Eyes on Argentina

By Sydney A. Clark

To thousands of North Americans who have seen Argentina for themselves and have stored in the files of memory real photographs of the present scenes of revolution, each scrap of news from Buenos Aires today is stimulating.

On June 4 and 5, the world heard that rebellious military forces in Argentina had converged upon the Plaza de Mayo in the capital; that they had occupied the Casa Rosada on that square; that El Zorro (The Fox), known to dignity as President Ramón S. Castillo, had boarded a government warship; that the warship presently turned out to be a minesweeper and was seen off Colonia, a Uruguayan port across the estuary; that Castillo next turned up in the Argentine port of La Plata, situated on the river a few miles south of the capital, to surrender and resign from the Presidency. On June 6 the scene shifted back to Buenos Aires. We heard that disagreements among the leaders had juggled generals a bit and that the inauguration ceremonies set for June 7 were cancelled.

It may be days or weeks before a clear picture of the revolution's meaning emerges from the fog of censored reports. All that happens will be more convincing, however, if eyes that watch Argentina are able to see the very streets and squares and buildings and seaports that are cast up by the waves of press and radio reports.

* * *

Plaza de Mayo and Casa Rosada are centers of attention. Argentine political history is dramatized by the Square of May and the Pink House. The square, from which a dozen avenues fan out in all directions, takes its name from the fact that here, on May 25, 1810, a town meeting first declared Argentine independence. From here the brilliant Avenida de Mayo takes off, leading to the massive capitol—which has a reverberating interest in what goes on.

As if revolving around the obelisk, like planets around the sun, lie significant structures of the Nation's growth to greatness. On the west side of the square rises the ancient *cabildo*, seat of colonial local government. On the north side is the national cathedral, whose chief historic shrine is the sarcophagus containing the remains of General San Martin, a liberator quite as great as Venezuela's Bolivar, though less widely and flamboyantly publicized to the world. And the south side of the square of the obelisk of May is completely filled by the Pink House.

Almost all North Americans have heard of Argentina's Pink House, which is officially, though seldom in fact, the residence of the Presidents. Not a few in the States have indulged the provincial thought that pink is a very odd color for a "White House." It is anything but odd as seen in the building's setting on a venerable palm-bordered park. Hot suns and the patina of time have modified its early blush to a fainter but still generous glow. The doors of this palace of nominal democracy are always open in a gracious way and any passer-by may gaze at the cool and sumptuous halls within. Visitors who have permission to see the various reception rooms, the gleaming Salón Blanco (White Hall) and the executive office cannot wonder at the reluctance of any President to leave this home of state. The presidential office is a room of rare opulence paneled entirely in rosewood.

* * *

One may swing one's gaze around the circuit of Señor Castillo's tour of abdication and see points of passing interest. Colonia, across the way in Uruguay, is a busy ferry port from which one of the world's most perfect highways makes a straight broad ribbon to the Uruguayan capital, Montevideo. For the whole of its ninety-three miles this super-highway has scarcely a curve and no grade crossings at all.

La Plata, where the tired "fox" trotted ashore to sign his resignation, is a modern creation, built after the Argentine National Congress decided (in 1880) to separate the Federal District from the province of Buenos Aires which surrounded it. The city of La Plata sprang from an uninhabited riverside desert to become a provincial capital and now numbers a quarter of a million inhabitants and flourishes mightily. Its Museum of Natural Science is far famed and its Jardin de la Paz (Peace Garden) is enhanced by arboreal contributions from fifty nations.

The whole estuary of the Plata River will bear watching. World vision is sure to be drawn again and again to the vast metropolis of Buenos Aires and in particular to the Rosy House in the Square of May. A sigh of relief will rise from patient Panamerica when some occupant of this house at long last determines to lead Argentina firmly toward the camp of those who fight for a free world.

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